هكذا من الأصل

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 17-11 (63-52). Thursday, foggy. LONDON: Wednesday, cloudy with rain. Temp. 12-9 (55-47). Thursday, cloudy with rain. CHANNEL: Rough. RIVIERA: Wednesday, sunny. Temp. 11-8 (52-47). NEW YORK: Wednesday, sunny. Temp. 19-13 (66-55).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL
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Austria	12 S	Kenya	Shs.
Belgium	50 B Fr	Lebanon	£2.00
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr
Egypt	35 P	Morocco	2.50 Dr
Eire	21 P	Netherlands	1.50 Fler
Finland	2.50 F M	Nigeria	60 K
France	2.50 F	Norway	3 N.Kr
Germany	1.50 D.M	Portugal	17.50 Esc
Great Britain	21 P	Spain	40 Ptas
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	2.75 S.Kr
India	Rs. 7	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr
Iran	50 Rials	Turkey	T£ 5
Italy	400 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	1 £ 7.50	Yugoslavia	15 D





AP.

BREEZY

A parachute instructor for Rhodesian light infantry gets a face full of wind as he leans out of a plane going 140 miles an hour. (Latest developments in Rhodesia: Page 2.)

Retaliating for Rocket Assaults

Israelis Shell South Lebanon In Heaviest Attack in 2 Years

By Marvine Howe

BEIRUT, Nov. 8 (NYT).—Israel launched today the heaviest artillery attack on southern Lebanon in two years, killing at least 6 civilians and wounding 20, according to Palestinian sources.

The shelling, which extended over a 20-square-mile area across southern Lebanon, was apparently carried out in retaliation for two Palestinian rocket attacks on the Israeli town of Nahariya in the last three days. Three Israeli civilians were killed in the attacks.

The heaviest concentration of Israeli shells fell on two Palestinian refugee camps south of the port city of Tyre. Some shells fell on Tyre's main square and in its suburbs.

The Palestine Liberation Organization responded to today's assault by firing nine Soviet-made heavy rockets at Nahariya, a PLO spokesman said.

[Each side accused the other of starting the shelling, the Associated Press reported. Lt. Gen. Mordecai Gur, the Israeli chief of staff, said in Tel Aviv that his forces had "bombarded sources of the rocket fire" in Lebanon. Lebanese officials said the Israeli shelling continued after dark, seven hours after it started without provocation today.]

Envoys Consulted

As the situation in the south became increasingly critical, Lebanon's Foreign Minister Fuad Butros met with the ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia.

U.S. Ambassador Richard Parker was said to have reassured the foreign minister that Washington is urging Tel Aviv "to exercise restraint," according to informed sources.

Hostilities in the south began to escalate over the weekend in what was seen here as a move to sabotage a new agreement by Syria and Lebanon to curb Palestinian activities in the border zone near Israel.

At a weekend summit meeting in Damascus, Syria's President Hafez al-Assad is said to have given Lebanon's President Elias Sarkis guarantees that the Palestinians would withdraw from the immediate border region and regroup in specified areas. Their pullback would enable the newly reformed Lebanese Army to move into the south and restore the authority of the state.

The PLO agreed in July to turn over its border positions to the Lebanese Army in exchange for a simultaneous withdrawal of the Israeli-backed Lebanese Christian forces in the area.

But since then, positions have hardened. Israel and its Lebanese Christian allies are demanding the complete withdrawal of the Palestinians from the south. The PLO categorically refuses to get out altogether but still says it will comply with the regrouping agreement once the Lebanese Army takes over.

Late today, PLO sources said that the day's shelling by the Israelis had inflicted the toll among civilians of six dead and more than a score wounded, with most casualties in the refugee camp areas. They said it was the first time that the Israelis had bombarded the camps since an aerial attack in December, 1975.

The Palestinian news agency, WAFA, said that Israeli aircraft, ships and tanks took part in today's operation. Phantoms and Skyhawks overflew the areas being shelled, by artillery, the agency said.

Two of the Israeli jet fighters were seen as far north as Beirut early this afternoon.

Israeli gunboats were reported off the Lebanese coast near Tyre

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Delivery of Warships Refused

France Joins in S. Africa Embargo

PARIS, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—ace will not permit delivery four warships under construcn for South Africa, following UN's mandatory ban on arms s, the Defense Ministry said ay.

he ships are two corvettes and submarines.

inistry officials said the two ettes nearing completion at Lorient naval shipyard would confined to the harbor, as d the two submarines being t at Toulon.

outh African Ambassador Louis naar said he had been inform-by the French government it would respect the UN ban in New York last week.

seems the Foreign Ministry the ships will not be ered, but we have not been ially informed," Mr. Pienaar

ritain and the United States, two other major Western ers on the UN Security Coun-already operate an embargo the export of arms to South ica.

ress reports said Israeli-made tary supplies have been sold outh Africa, but Pretoria has ied this. Israel said yesterday would not violate the arms argo.

ne of the South African corvs being built at Lorient, the ion Good Hope, is lying in inner harbor behind a draw-ge, blocking its way to the n. The French Navy yesday denied local reports that outh African crew had tried eak out of the port.

he South African Embassy in s also said the reports were ue. An official said: "South ca is not around the corner Israel"—a reference to five eli gunboats spirited out of ulong harbor in 1969 in de-ce of a French embargo on to the Jewish state.

Mandatory Order

he Security Council, applying datory sanctions against a ther country for the first time, day ordered all states to stop plying arms to South Africa. he resolution, approved unanimously, also called on all states review existing contractual agements.

ance has imposed its own rgo on arms deliveries to th Africa, but until last week's nouncement said it would honor ding contracts.

he South African ambassador said he would be having discussions withht he French Foreign Ministry on the issue, but no date has been fixed.

Young Assails Vorster

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP).—The arms embargo against South Africa is not intended to destroy that nation but to push its white minority toward moderate leadership, Andrew Young, chief U.S. representative to the UN, said yesterday.

Mr. Young criticized South Africa's Prime Minister John Vorster as "very much over the hill intellectually and in every other kind of way."

But he added that "there are people with enough courage and confidence in their own society to give a different kind of leadership to that country."

Pound Surges 2.25 U.S. Cents

LONDON, Nov. 8 (IHT).—The pound rose by 2.25 U.S. cents here today after it was reported in Paris that Saudi Arabia plans to peg part of its oil export price to the pound.

The unconfirmed report also affected the value of the dollar, causing it to fall sharply. The British Treasury said it had "no knowledge" of the Saudi plan. Story Page 7.

Labor Unrest Spreads in Britain

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—British customs and immigration officials went on strike for four hours today as industrial unrest over national pay restraint spread to airports and seaports.

The officials whose work was taken over by supervisors, joined firemen, power workers and other groups in conflict with the anti-inflation policy aimed at keeping pay rises to 10 per cent.

Troops were being trained in various parts of Britain to fight fires if the Labor government fails to prevent a strike, set for next Monday, by 38,000 firemen.

There was mounting anxiety among Britons as defense chiefs confirmed that the soldiers would only be able to provide "very basic cover" and were not trained to rescue people from high-rise buildings.

'Green Goddesses'

The soldiers will use only military fire fighting equipment, defense sources said, including old Civil Defense fire engines, know as "green goddesses," which are being taken out of mothballs.

There was hopeful news from the nation's power stations, however, as the government attempted to prevent breaches of its 10-per-cent policy on pay increases.

Many of the 11,000 workers operating an unofficial slowdown returned to normal working procedures as talks continued with state electricity chiefs. For much of today, there were no power cuts.

The customs and immigration officials stopped work as part of a token afternoon strike by the 105,000-member Civil and Public Servants' Union. The strike also halted driving tests and closed welfare offices.

Air and sea passengers faced delays of up to four hours in having their baggage and travel documents checked.

The civil servants want the restoration of a system providing pay parity with persons in private industry. The system was suspended two years ago, when the pay restraint policy was introduced.

The firemen want a 30-per-cent pay increase that would raise their basic take-home pay from £45 to £60 ($81 to $108) a week.

"We can't afford to live," said Mick McMamus, firemen's union chief at Bootle in northwest England.

"And there is no way that volunteers can do our job. The fires will burn themselves out before the amateurs can put them out."

Hopes for preventing the strike were pinned on the firemen accepting an offer of a government inquiry into their pay scales and working conditions. The offer, which observers expect Home Secretary Merlyn Rees to make, would follow a formula that recently postponed action by the police on their pay claims.

Professor Called In Dutch Crisis

THE HAGUE, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Queen Juliana today named a university professor to make a fresh attempt to find ways of putting together a new coalition cabinet to end six months of government crisis.

A statement said a Nijmegen University professor, Willem van der Grinten, 64, a Christian Democrat, had been asked to study "ways which could lead to the formation of a cabinet which would have sufficient support in parliament."

Critics Disarmed

Young Changes Style, Image for U.S. at UN

By Milton R. Benjamin

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 7 (WP).—Late one night the dignified, white-haired ambassador from Mauritius, Radha Krishna Ramphul, was on his hands and knees, crawling on the floor of U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young's apartment.

"We were playing cowboys on the carpet," he recalled. "Andy's son kept shooting me." Later that night over white wine, however, the two envoys to the UN talked about serious things as well. "This kind of informal exchange," Ambassador Ramphul said, "can be very important."

Stories like this abound at the UN these days, where Mr. Young is radically changing the earlier concept of a U.S. ambassador.

Even those celebrated early remarks that led some Americans to wonder how long his old friend Jimmy Carter would put up with him—the off-the-cuff comments about the Cubans being a stabilizing force in Africa and the British and Swedes being racists—appear to have contributed to his success.

"Some have questioned his style. Some have said he was being too frank at times—that he was not being 'diplomatic,'" Tanzanian Ambassador Salim Salim observed. "But I think he has brought a very refreshing type of approach."

Dramatic Change

"American ambassadors always had this kind of loftiness which the small nations of the Third World used to resent," remarked Dramane Ouattara, ambassador of the Organization of African Unity. "They had the type of patronizing attitude that was characteristic of Patrick Moynihan, or the kind of Buckleistic coldness characteristic of John Scali."

Mr. Young's personality reflects a dramatic change that has taken place in the last year in Washington's policy toward the UN.

Where the Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford administrations tended to view the UN as essentially a forum for waging propaganda warfare with the Third World, the Carter administration has opted to work with the nations that make up a majority of the world body.

The appointment of Mr. Young to the UN post symbolized this new approach.

"Everyone sees Andrew Young as the perfect antonyum of Patrick Hoynihan," Ambassador Mahmoud Mestiri of Tunisia said.

"The personal touch—the way he has gone out of his way to be friends, to have a personal relationship with the African, Latin American, Eastern European diplomats—has interested everybody," Ambassador Leslie Harriman of Nigeria said. "I can assure you now that the United States has more friends all over the world than ever before."

That is not to say that Andrew Young gets uniformly high marks for his first 10 months in diplomacy. His casual, some say "happy-go-luck," style may appeal to much of the Third World, but it grates on the career envoys of this country's more protocol-conscious European allies.



United Press International.

Andrew Young: changing concept of ambassador.

Third world delegations—where Mr. Young has made his most impressive impact—also find plenty to criticize in his performance.

"At the beginning, particularly, a lot of us felt that he tended to go too much for personal publicity," Mr. Harriman said. "Also, he talked from the top of his head."

"A lot of us see him as a one-issue man—Africa," the envoy of a major Middle Eastern country said. "Many of us have been struck by his ignorance of such problems as disarmament and the North-South dialogue."

Even Africans express exasperation over Mr. Young's "preconceived ideas" about their continent and are particularly distressed by his constant references to his days in the U.S. civil-rights movement.

"I have told him on a number of occasions, you cannot compare the experiences in South Africa," Tanzania's Ambassador Salim sighed.

But most of Mr. Young's critics concede that his performance has been improving across the board.

"Obviously, he's learning," Mr. Harriman said. "I notice that these days, he's more careful about his pronouncements. He reads his statements carefully."

"I think he is doing his homework," Mr. Salim said. "He knows what he's talking about. He's not talking nonsense."

Beyond that, Third World ambassadors keep coming back to the matter of style. Mr. Young, they said repeatedly, is not an "ivory tower" ambassador. He has courted tiny countries that never had so much as a nod in the hallway from a U.S. envoy before, and it clearly matters.

Within hours of being sworn in as ambassador, Mr. Young was on his way to the Organization of African Unity's office in New York to meet a group of six envoys. It was the first time that a U.S. envoy had ever come to them.

"That may not sound impor-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

IATA Chief Asks Free Competition After North Atlantic Air-Fare 'Mess'

MADRID, Nov. 8 (AP).—Calling North Atlantic cut-rate air fares "a real mess," the head of the organization of the world's major airlines today proposed a one-year moratorium on international rate negotiations.

"If there is a moratorium, then the theories of free-market competition can be tried in the real world," Knut Hammarskjold said at the annual meeting of the International Air Transport Association. "That would be no worse than the present threats of deregulation and stop-go rule changes."

Saying he believed that free-market competition "is the last thing governments want," the director-general of IATA said bilateral negotiations that led to the cheap transatlantic "Skytrain" fares had undermined global tariff negotiations for the world's scheduled airlines.

"It could be politic and practical to call a moratorium on conference tariff negotiations for, say, the next 12 months," Mr. Hammarskjold told the 109-member IATA gathering. "Not because carriers do not want agreement," he said, "but because they have been banging their heads against a regulatory brick wall for years."

Cheap Fares

He stopped short, however, of suggesting that IATA might not meet next year because of dissension and disagreement over how to compete with cheap fares and charters and a plethora of regulations by various governments affecting world airlines.

Pan American World Airways already is rumored to be on the brink of pulling out of the international organization.

Pan Am introduced low-cost standby fares earlier this year after Briton Freddie Laker finally won U.S. government approval to begin his cut-rate North Atlantic "Skytrain" service.

Calling a proliferation of point-to-point charters "a flight into fancy," Mr. Hammarskjold said, "If it is the intention of governments to contract scheduled services and create, within the framework of the bilateral system, a privileged category of scheduled service for charters, this should be clearly spelled out.

'Power Politics'

"But it is clear from recent bilateral negotiations that public interest is not the real issue—it is the market share, protectionism and power politics."

With no formal decision expected on his proposal, Mr. Hammarskjold said that IATA should work to get the big airlines' message across to the public "that the market forces at work within the present regulatory framework already produce competition." Without international rate agreements, he said, the situation becomes a free-for-all.

The director-general said the airlines should ask their governments what the rules of the game are to be on rates.

Speaking to the IATA delegates after presenting a gloomy economic report, forecasting an uphill battle for profits, Mr. Hammarskjold also reported 27 "armed aggressions against air transport" in the last 12 months.

He said that many member states of the International Civil Aviation Organization had yet to ratify agreements against hijacking.

"There is no excuse for any government, for political motivation, to offer the slightest hint of a safe haven for terrorists," he said.

Charging that a recent trend has been to make airlines responsible for the cost of anti-hijacking security, Mr. Hammarskjold said this situation ignored the fact the crimes "are aimed at governments and society as a whole, and not at airlines, their passengers or crews."

ILO Considers Plans to Cut Back On Aid, Jobs After U.S. Pullout

From Wire Dispatches

GENEVA, Nov. 8.—The International Labor Organization today considered emergency plans to cut its aid programs by 19 per cent and abolish 543 jobs to meet a financial crisis caused by the withdrawal of the United States.

Director-general Francis Blanchard told the ILO Financial Committee that the organization would lose $42.3 million, one-quarter of its budget, over the next two years because of the U.S. withdrawal last Saturday.

He appealed for member states to make voluntary contributions to raise an additional $9.8 million to make up the deficit.

Venezuela immediately said it would give the ILO extra funds for programs that primarily help developing countries.

Heads of other United Nations organizations have offered to help by taking on staff members whose jobs will be abolished, Mr. Blanchard told the committee.

Mr. Blanchard also announced that China has temporarily withdrawn from all activities within the ILO and will pay no contributions "in the foreseeable future."

An ILO spokesman said China has not paid any money to the organization since it joined in 1971, taking the place of Taiwan. It has run up a total debt of $9.8 million, he said.

Bonn's Airline Cancels Flight To Algiers in Security Dispute

BONN, Nov. 8 (UPI).—The West German airline, Lufthansa, canceled today's scheduled flight from Frankfurt to Algiers and its return because Algeria refuses to let West German police check passengers boarding there.

Lufthansa flies between Frankfurt and Algiers each Tuesday and Saturday.

The flight was canceled "because the security questions could not yet be finally resolved," the airline said.

After the hijacking of a Lufthansa aircraft last month by four Arab terrorists who boarded it at Palma de Majorca in Spain's Balearic Islands, Lufthansa listed a number of foreign airports that it said it would serve only if West German police were allowed to search passengers and inspect baggage before the aircrafts' loading in these places.

Spanish Acceptance

The Spanish government at first rejected the West German proposal but finally accepted it just before Premier Adolfo Suarez visited Bonn a week ago. The purpose of his trip was to get assurances of West German support for Madrid's application for membership in the European Economic Community.

Algiers has granted asylum to a number of aircraft hijackers, including a band of Japanese air pirates who took a commandeered plane there earlier last month.

Bonn's Transportation Ministry announced yesterday that Libya had agreed to let West German police make security checks of passengers boarding Lufthansa planes at its airports.

An anti-terrorist group of the Federal Border Police overpowered the hijackers of the Lufthansa plane last month, killing three and wounding the fourth during a brief gunfight at Mogadishu, Somalia.

Japan Anti-Terror Unit

TOKYO, Nov. 8 (AP).—The government today approved the creation of an elite police unit to combat the Japanese Red Army, which has been involved in several airplane hijackings.

Kuwait Said to Plan Missile-Boat Order

BEIRUT, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Kuwait will soon announce a $500-million arms deal with Britain for the purchase of missile boats and other military hardware, the newspaper Al Anwar said yesterday.

The missile gunboats will be jointly built for Kuwait by Britain, Italy France and West Germany, the newspaper said quoting reliable sources.

Iran Confirms Planes Purchase

TEHRAN, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Iran today confirmed that it had bought seven sophisticated radar-carrying planes from the United States, but it would not say whether the aircraft would be stripped of their most sensitive equipment.

The U.S. Congress last month reluctantly approved President Carter's decision to sell Iran the AWACS (airborne warning and control system) planes, fearing their advanced technology might fall into the hands of Iran's Soviet neighbors.

Reports suggested that a version without some of the equipment might be sold to Iran for delivery starting in 1981. Commenting on the deal today, Gen. Hassan Toufanian, vice war minister, would not say whether this was so, but added: "We know what we are doing and we do not waste our money."

ift in Top Opposition Party ives Soares Crisis Respite

SBON, Nov. 8 (AP).—Premier o Soares's Socialist party, ter attack from three opposi-parties over its handling of Portuguese economic crisis, ped from to maneuver today ving the resignation of Mr. 's chief rival, Social Demo-party leader Francisco Sa ho.

he 15-member Political Com-ion, the policymaking body the centrist Social Democrats, today, in an effort to bridge widening gap between party erates and hardliners, such Mr. Sa Carneiro, who seek ly moves to bring down the rity Socialist government.

he party's 80-member National ncil was scheduled to meet nday, apparently to begin ctures to choose a new pres-ent. A widespread shake-up of Social Democratic leadership peared possible, as party vice-sident Antonio Sousa Franco council member Enrico de a also resigned. Other top officials were reported ready to do the same.

Spokesmen for the Socialists, the conservative Social Democratic Center and the Moscow-line Communists declined immediate comment. But Antonio Lopes Cardoso, a leftist former agriculture minister under Mr. Soares, said that Mr. Sa Carneiro's resignation "could facilitate agreement between the Socialists and Social Democrats to allow the survival of the present government."

Mr. Lopes Cardoso added to the political uncertainty by announcing that he and three other radical legislators were leaving the Socialist party after vainly opposing government plans to curb leftist influence in industries and on large farms. He said that he might turn his Workers Brotherhood Movement into a new political party next year.

The radicals' departure was not expected to hurt the Socialists

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

To Avert Mogadishu's Ambitions

Kenya's Somalis Try Hard To Prove Loyalty to Nairobi

By Roger Mann

NAIROBI, Nov. 8 (WP).—Thousands of colorfully dressed, spear-carrying Kenyans of the nomadic Somali tribe held loyalty demonstrations today in the northern outposts of Isiolo and Marsabit. The marchers, carrying placards which read "Long Live President Jomo Kenyatta, Father of Our Nation," will continue to make their point tomorrow and Thursday at four other remote trading centers in the heart of Kenya's vast Somali speaking territory.

"We're holding these demonstrations because we don't want an Ogaden here in Kenya," said Mohammed Osman Said, a Somali member of the Kenyan Parliament from Moyale, an isolated outpost on the Ethiopian border.

In July, just across the frontier from Moyale, Mogadishu backed Somali insurgents began occupying much of Ethiopia's Sidamo Province, touching off the Ogaden war. There is widespread suspicion in Kenya that Mogadishu will next turn its guns on the third of Kenya inhabited by ethnic Somali nomads and Kenya's Somali population is regarded by many Kenyans as a fifth column.

Pre-independence in 1963 until 1967, Somalia, which shares a 400-mile border with Kenya, armed and abetted secessionist Kenyan Somalis in their ill-fated Shifta war. Mogadishu has not given up its dream of a "greater Somalia," which would encompass all of the estimated 4 million Somali speaking people who are now separated by colonially designated boundaries in Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and the port republic of Djibouti.

Though their political leaders and economic elites have rejected the concept of a greater Somalia, today's demonstrations show that Kenyan Somalis are, nevertheless, hard pressed to proove that they are loyal Kenyan citizens.

Because the outbreak of the Shifta war coincided with Kenyan independence, Somalis have never been secure or fully accepted by many of their countrymen.

Police harassmen tof Somalis, long commonplace in Kenya, has increased markedly since the Ogaden war broke out. In Eastligh, Nairobi's working class Somali ghetto, club swinging policemen have been combing the area almost weekly and detaining up to 100 persons at a time in what they describe as "normal house-to-house swoops."

Jailed or Deported

Those who can produce Kenyan identity cards or alien registration certificates are generally released, bu tanyone without documents is suspected of being from Somalia—in tolerant Kenya, there are thousands of refugees from Somalia—and is jailed or fined and then deported.

Last month, Kenyan Vice-President Daniel arap Moi lashed out at Kenyan Somalis, saying that those found to have sympathies with Mogadishu would be expelled. The Vice-President added that, "the government has found it necessary to register Kenyans of the Somali ethnic group to make them easily identifiable by our security forces."

On several occasions, other high ranking Kenyans have charged that Somalia is recruiting Kenyan Somalis for the Ogaden war and Somalis in Nairobi say that if they produce a Kenyan identity card which lists their clan as Ogaden, Kenyan policemen sometimes beat them. Ogaden is one of the largest Somali clans in Kenya as well as in the Ethiopian war zone.

But Kenya's suspicion of its own Somalis, who represent only about 3 per cent of the country's population, is not without foundation. A former Peace Corps volunteer who spent two years in Kenya's Somali speaking Wajir District said, "With the exception of the politicians, a few rich businessmen and those who live here in Nairobi, I never met one Somali who wouldn't have preferred to see his land governed from Mogadishu than from Nairobi."



Sign About 'Education,' Not Execution

PARIS, Nov. 8 (IHT).—The caption that ran under the above picture in the Nov. 5-6 editions of the IHT stated that the men with signs around their necks were convicted criminals being taken away for execution in Changsha, China. A translation of the sign worn by the prisoner at left, however, indicates that he has been sentenced to "three years of education through labor." He is identified as "thief Tang Ching-hua." The prisoner at right is identified as "evil element Chang Piao." His presumed sentence is not legible. The sign on the truck says, "We must strike with determination all those criminal elements who cause accidents and commit sabotage on railway communications." "Education through labor" is not a criminal conviction; it is meted out (3 years maximum) to those guilty of mistakes, errors or petty crimes. "Reform through labor" is a criminal sentence of from three years to life for those convicted of "crimes" or "sins." Recent reports of executions for political crimes in China have been denied by the Chinese.

Young Setting New U.S. Style, Image at UN

(Continued from Page 1)

tant, but it was very important for the people of Africa. Moynihan never came to see us. We used to get to see the No. 2 or the No. 3 man from the U.S. mission," Mr. Ouattara recalled.

Nigeria's Ambassador Harriman invited Mr. Young out to his official residence in Tarrytown, N.Y., 35 miles from Manhattan, to meet members of the Committee Against Apartheid, and Mr. Young readily accepted.

"I could not imagine in previous years being able to get an American ambassador to meet that committee on my home grounds," Mr. Harriman said.

New Dialogues

In his 10 months as ambassador, Mr. Young has opened dialogues with a number of countries and liberation groups that had previously been virtually ignored.

Mfanafuthi Makatini, the representative of the African National Congress, said he had tried unsuccessfully for years to talk to U.S. ambassadors. The closest he came was a handshake in a corridor. "I had more or less given up," he added.

At 8 a.m. one day last week, Mr. Makatini found himself seated at the U.S. ambassador's breakfast table, having ham and eggs with Mr. Young and his family.

But for all Mr. Young's willingness to meet with and listen to virtually anyone, few harbor any illusions that he can turn U.S. policy around overnight.

"Initially, there were people who said, 'Well, now with Young, we'll be able to have a number of more positive policies,'" Mr. Salim recalled. "Now, they realize that he's not here as Andy Young of Georgia, who was an ally of Martin Luther King. He's here as Andy Young, ambassador of the United States."

Mr. Harriman said that after Mr. Young vetoed three African resolutions last week that called for sweeping economic as well as military sanctions against South Africa, people asked him: "Weren't you shocked to see Andrew Young raise his hand to cast those vetoes?"

"We're not such fools," Mr. Harriman responded angrily. "Andrew Young might be black, but Andrew Young cannot act except within the framework of the foreign policy of his country."

The Carter Connection

But while Mr. Young may not make policy, most of his colleagues at the UN believe he strongly influences it, an impression Mr. Young fosters with frequent conversational references to his relationship with President Carter.

"When we talk, he mentions, three or four times, 'the President told me,' or 'I told the President,'" an Arab envoy said. "Everybody knows that Young is in touch with Carter. Everybody's happy about it, because they all want to have somebody here who's in touch with the President."

But has Mr. Young's détente with the Third World—a dramatic change from the days when U.S. ambassadors were taking the floor to denounce the "tyranny of the majority"—actually made a difference on any votes? Many delegates say yes.

"This final resolution imposing the arms embargo on South Africa," Mr. Ouattara said. "We don't like it. But Andy Young did his best. We let it go because of the general effort which has been deployed by people like Andy Young."

Effective Lobbying

Mr. Harriman also credits Mr. Young's lobbying for the General Assembly's adoption by consensus last week of the toughest UN condemnation yet of airline hijacking. Measures like this in the past have generally been opposed by a number of Third World countries because of their support for liberation movements.

"But with the gentle words of Andrew Young," the Nigerian envoy said, "many of us were able to persuade our friends."

Some Third World delegates, however, have mixed feelings about their warm new relationship with the U.S. envoy.

"We Africans tend to be sentimental about brotherhood," the ANC's Mr. Makatini said. "Young gets away with a hell of a lot more than Moynihan could ever get away with."

He cited Mr. Young's statement a week ago favoring continued U.S. nuclear cooperation with South Africa, adding:

"If that statement had been made by Moynihan, the Africans would have been up in arms."

But for all their doubts and reservations, diplomats at the UN almost unanimously agree that the arrival of Andrew Young has been on balance a plus.

"As far as Africa is concerned, as far as the Third World is concerned, as far even as the United Nations is concerned," Tunisia's Ambassador Mestiri said, "I have no doubt about it."

Israelis Shell S. Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

and Rashidiyeh, apparently positioned to prevent ships from delivering military equipment and munitions to the Palestinians in the south. Large quantities of materiel are said to have been landed at Tyre in recent months.

Woman Killed in Israel

TEL AVIV, Nov. 8 (NYT).—A rocket attack from Lebanese territory killed a Jewish woman in Nahariya today.

The military command here said that Israeli artillery retaliated for the Arab attack—in which Katyusha rockets were used—by blasting "terrorist concentrations" in southern Lebanon, mainly in the areas of Tyre and Rashidiyeh, 14 and 12 miles respectively from the border. These targets were deeper inside Lebanon than the bases for the Katyusha launchings.

Gen. Gur, the chief of staff, visited Nahariya today. He said the Arab shelling marked a change in the terrorists' policy and the Sept. 26 cease-fire could be considered abrogated.

However, he said it was for the government to decide whether the Palestinian action freed Israel of its commitments under the cease-fire, which was to have halted the fighting between the Palestinians and the Christian militia in southern Lebanon.

In accordance with that cease-fire, the Israelis withdrew armored and ground forces that had been assisting Israel's Christian allies across the border.

It was recalled here today that after Sunday's Katyusha attack, Israeli Army officers in the north told newsmen that if the missile assault were repeated, the Israelis might do more than just pound the terrorists with artillery fire.

In the past, Israel has sent ground forces across the border on punitive missions.

Experts here attributed the Katyusha attacks to the Rejection Front, a PLO extremist wing that has assiduously tried to torpedo any possible arrangement between Israel and the Arabs.

The area blasted by Israeli artillery today was said to be controlled by these extremists. Lebanese Army officers who have held border meetings with Israelis were said to have been unable to cross the territory and to have leapfrogged it in UN planes.

Military headquarters here said that more than 10 rockets hit Nahariya in four barrages between noon and 3:40 p.m.

Mrs. Rivka Lupo, 35, was mortally injured in the 3:30 barrage while walking in the street. Five persons were injured in that barrage.

Kissinger Lauds Helms as Patriot

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Henry Kissinger yesterday called former CIA director Richard Helms "a great patriot" and said he acted correctly by giving dishonest testimony to Congress about U.S. involvement in Chile.

"When Mr. Helms testified in 1973 in open session he answered evasively, which was what every director of the Central Intelligence Agency had always done with the full knowledge of the President and [congressional committees] with regard to these sensitive subjects," Mr. Kissinger said.

The former secretary of state said that under a long-standing policy covert CIA actions were approved by the President and appropriate congressional committees but never discussed in open hearings. "Mr. Helms is a great patriot and he acted correctly under the circumstances and I regret what has happened to Mr. Helms," Mr. Kissinger said.

Fleeing East German Dies in Machinery

KAUFBEUREN, West Germany, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Mechanics looking yesterday for the cause of a malfunction in a die-casting machine found a dead man in the oil pan.

The machine had been delivered two weeks ago from East Germany.

Police said the man apparently hid himself in the machine in order to smuggle himself out of the country. He had equipped himself with a gas mask, plastic bags containing food and water, and a briefcase with personal documents. Police said he probably suffocated.

Timing of Elections at Issue

Zambia Rebuffs Envoys on Rhodesia Plan

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—British and United Nations envoys touring Africa in search of support for a Rhodesia peace package were rebuffed by Zambia today.

President Kenneth Kaunda opposed their plans to hold elections in Rhodesia during a transitional period before the country reaches independence under black majority rule.

Zambian officials said the mission was told that black Rhodesian guerrilla leaders should have a key role in the switch from white to black government.

Cool Responses

The Zambian setback followed similarly cool responses to the package that the mission received in Tanzania, Botswana and Rhodesia.

The mission, led by Lord Carver, who has been proposed as Rhodesia's interim leader during the handover of power, includes UN representative Gen. Prem Chand.

Lord Carver, who later traveled to Nigeria, acknowledged, "We haven't got anywhere yet in sight of seeing when the transitional period could start."

He said disagreement existed over the timing of elections.

"There are disagreements about what should be the situation in the run-up to elections and exactly when they should take place," he said.

There was no sign of a cease-fire in the war between black guerrillas and Rhodesian security forces, he added.

The negotiating team spent two days in Zambia and had a surprise second round of talks with President Kaunda.

Sources close to the talks said Zambia regarded the proposed transitional elections as unwise.

Zambian officials said the country also expressed support for the stance of the guerrilla Patriotic Front, whose leaders have told Lord Carver they oppose the scope of his proposed powers.

Irreconcilable

A source close to the visiting mission said the positions taken by the envoys and Zambia were irreconcilable.

British officials said the proposal for elections before independence—in which internal black opponents of the white Rhodesian government would be guaranteed a full par—was not negotiable.

In Nigeria, Gen. Olesegun Obasanjo, the head of state, favors the peace plan, according to British sources.

Nigeria's backing is considered important because of the influence its oil wealth provides within the Organization of African Unity.

Peking Wedding of Westerner, Chinese Is First in a Decade

PEKING, Nov. 8.—For the first time in more than a decade, a Chinese citizen was married to a Westerner here yesterday. Tian Li, a Chinese railroad technician, and Odile Perquin, a student from France, were married in a simple, 20-minute ceremony as both sets of parents looked on.

The two, both 28, met two years ago at Futan University in Shanghai where they were students. She had been sent to Futan as an exchange student to study Chinese, and he had been sent there by his railway work unit to study computers and electronics.

When they announced they wanted to get married, Mr. Tian was put under house arrest at the university. He later returned to his family home here in Peking.

Permission for the marriage was finally granted this autumn—by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng according to some accounts—after Miss Perquin took the couple's cause to the foreign press and appealed by letter to Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

Miss Perquin's parents traveled from France to attend the ceremony, which entailed little more than the couple signing marriage applications and receiving marriage certificates. Also attending the ceremony were Mr. Tian's parents, his younger brother and sister and two French friends.

The couple still face a somewhat uncertain future. Miss Perquin has received permission to remain in China but she is awaiting a response to her application for work as a translator or teacher of French.

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Nonprofit Project Helps Artery Patients

Irish Umbilical Cords Aid U.S. Medicine

DUBLIN, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Ireland has come up with an unusual, nonprofit, life-saving export to the United States: the umbilical cords of human babies.

Every month about 100 refrigerated cords leave Dublin maternity hospitals for the New York City area, where they are used in a newly devised operation to bypass the hardened leg arteries of the elderly.

No money changes hands because, if the export were placed on a commercial basis, complex trade laws would be involved. The lack of profit means that the cords can be shipped in the interests of science.

They are used in a technique devised by Dr. Herbert Dardik, assistant professor of surgery at the Einstein Medical College in New York, and by his brother, Irving.

Doctors have for some time been using transplanted veins, artificial tubes and grafts from cows to replace leg arteries that have become blocked. Persons with hardened arteries are often in danger of losing a leg.

The Dardiks' innovation was to begin using the central vein of the umbilical cord as a replacement.

They also found that soaking the cords in a tanning agent, glutaraldehyde, prevents rejection of the new vessel by the recipient's body, a fact that surgeons dealing with other types of transplants find more exciting than the Dardiks' operation itself.

The problem was then how to obtain enough umbilical cords.

Dr. Dardik came here recently to organize a supply of cords with the help of a U.S. drug company.

He told the Times of London: "It is a classically beautiful piece of human recycling. Many people, including hardened medicals, are quite deeply moved by it.

"The effect on old people when they learn they have newborn babies' umbilical cords in their legs is far more uplifting in spirit and morale than the operation itself."

But why Dublin?

The Irish tend to live up to a reputation for fertility. About 24,000 babies are born each year in Dublin's three big maternity hospitals, which are all close to the city's airport.

In the United States there are very few maternity hospitals, with births being handled in the maternity units of general hospitals. Potential supply centers of cords there are, therefore, dispersed.

The U.S. firm hopes to import from Dublin about 20,000 cords annually once the operation becomes more widely used.

The fact that only three hospitals are involved also cuts down the number of nurses who must be trained in handling the cords.

Nurses must put the clamp near the baby rather than in the middle of the cord, so that vessels of up to 20 inches can be saved.

The cords are then placed in plastic home-freezer bags, packed in ice and whisked aboard a plane. The U.S. drug firm bears the cost of this handling. In the past the cords were simply destroyed.

The new operation, which is new and more U.S. surgeons are using, reportedly has a 90-per-cent success rate, about 5 per cent higher than the more complex transplant of a vein from the patient's own leg.

U.S. Envoy Says U.K. Taxes Hold Back Economy

CHICAGO, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Kingman Brewster, U.S. ambassador in London, said yesterday that Britain's economic problems were too serious to be solved by the North Sea oil bonanza and were exacerbated by high taxes.

Mr. Brewster said that Britain's oil reserves might last 10 to 20 years, but added: "That does not solve the underlying economic problem, which is British productivity and competitiveness in world markets."

He said high taxes discouraged productivity, especially at the middle-management level. "What's needed is a tax structure which is not a disincentive," he said.

Mr. Brewster made the remarks after a lecture here sponsored by the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

Comparing the pessimistic economic outlook in Britain in June and July with the "practically manic" optimism now, he said both were "probably unjustified."

Arab Killed, 9 Hurt In Riot in Galilee

TEL AVIV, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Israeli police today killed an Arab and wounded nine in a riot sparked by the court-ordered demolition of a building in the Galilee village of Majd el-Kurum, witnesses said.

The Arab was fatally wounded after the crowd ignored farming shots fired in the air and continued throwing rocks at police lines, the witnesses said.

The villagers blocked the Acre-Safad highway with stones and logs, but police eventually cleared the obstructions. Twenty-two policemen were hurt and 30 villagers were arrested, the witnesses said.

Party Rift In Portugal

(Continued from Page 1)

in the Assembly of the Republic, since they have been voting against the party for several months. The Socialists control 102 votes in the 263-seat parliament, compared with 73 for the Social Democrats, 42 for the Conservatives and 40 for the Communists.

In parliament this year, Portugal's first freely elected legislature in half a century, the Social Democrats supported many Socialist measures aimed at checking the economic chaos that followed the 1974 leftist revolution.

But the government was unable to prevent a 30-per-cent inflation, curb consumption and revive industrial output. Further, losses in hundreds of nationalized enterprises drained the nation's budget. Centrists and conservatives sought a larger role for private investment than left-wing Socialists were willing to grant.

Dobrynin Sees Accord Possible On Mideast Arm

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP).—The Soviet Union is prepared to seek an agreement with the United States drastically limiting the arms flow to the Middle East after a peace settlement is reached according to Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin.

Mr. Dobrynin also said the two countries were close to a strategic arms limitation accord. "My guess will be in a few . . . I shall say by the end of this year," he said.

The ambassador made his remarks in an interview on NBC Television's "Today" show.

"We're prepared to have agreement with you that will drastically limit our selling of arms, giving arms to that area," Mr. Dobrynin said.

He added that a summit meeting between the U.S. and Soviet Presidents might be possible after settlement on a new strategic arms limitation pact.

"We consider that a summit meeting is a very important event in the relationship between the countries," he said. "So it should be really a crown to a certain kind of achievement in order to give a certain push for the further development of relations."

Ugandans' U.S. Visas

NAIROBI, Nov. 8 (AP).—The U.S. embassy here confirmed today that it issued visas for about a dozen Uganda police pilots for taking a helicopter refresher training course in the United States. "There is really nothing unusual about this," an embassy spokesman said.

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...lls for Senate Probe

...ulver Confronts Jackson ...ver SALT Leaks by Panel

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP)... Sen. John Culver, a leading ...ocate of arms control, yes...day challenged Sen. Henry ...kson in an unexpectedly sharp ...frontation in the developing ...litical battle over new Stra... Arms Limitation Talks with ... Soviet Union.

The Iowa Democrat proposed ... the Armed Forces Subcom...ittee on Arms Control, headed ... Sen. Jackson, D-Wash., no ...er serve as the forum for ...sultative private hearings ...h administration officials on ... new SALT agreements now ...ing shape in negotiations in ...eva.

...n. Culver also implied that ... Jackson's staff has been at ...st partly responsible for "a ...ent of leaks" on the SALT ...otiations in recent weeks. ...h, Sen. Culver said, could ...tage the negotiations. He ...ed for a Senate investigation ...the leaks.

...n. Jackson's staff denied re...nsibility for leaks. Sen. Jack... said he "deeply regretted" an ...ns and Novak column pub...ed Friday purporting to de...be a secret meeting of his sub...mittee—one of the leaks Sen. ...er criticised.

...he flurry of statements and ...terstatements yesterday did ...hear on the substance of the ...T negotiations, but rather on ...struggle—"guerrilla war," as ...participant described it—that ...begin between supporters and ...ics of new agreements.

...n private, senators who favor ...s control have bemoaned their ...bility to mount an effective ...osition to Sen. Jackson and his staff, long recognized as resourceful and effective proponents of a hard-line position on arms-control issues. Sen. Culver apparently decided to try to do something about this.

He chose the issue of leaks to make his *first public* attempt. Detailed accounts of the agreements being negotiated with the Soviet Union have been leaked, first to The New York Times and then to other publications. There also have been published accounts purporting to describe private sessions of Sen. Jackson's subcommittee.

Last week, Paul Nitze, a former SALT negotiator who has emerged as a leading hard-line spokesman, released numerous additional details on the negotiations. The new issue of Aviation Week contains further details and analyses obviously based on classified information.

Top-Secret Details

Sen. Culver called this "the hemorrhaging of top-secret details of the most important and sensitive national security negotiations of our time." He added: "Such leakage has the effect, if *not the intent*, of sabotaging SALT."

Senate sources sympathetic to Sen. Culver said he had found a productive issue, since Sen. Jackson's staff long has been regarded as effective in its ability to influence news accounts.

Several sources said the atmosphere at yesterday's hearing in Sen. Jackson's subcommittee—the third at which Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has testified on the SALT negotiations—indicated that the recent flurry of leaks has produced new sympathy for the Carter administration and *its position.*

Moscow Assails Leaks

MOSCOW, Nov. 8 (AP).—The Soviet news agency Tass today assailed U.S. leaks of information concerning U.S.-Soviet strategic arms negotiations and said the leaks seemed to be the work of "certain forces" opposed to a new SALT agreement.

In a report from Washington, Tass quoted Sen. Culver as saying such leaks could sabotage the negotiations and as putting part of the blame for the leaks on Sen. Jackson, a favorite target of Soviet criticism because of his stance on U.S.-Soviet issues.



Associated Press.

Ronny Zamora and his mother in Miami court before he was sentenced to life in prison.

Florida Judge Imposes Life Term

'TV-Drugged' Boy Is Sentenced for Killing

MIAMI, Nov. 8 (AP).—Ronny Zamora, 15, who last month was convicted of murder despite his claim that television had driven him to violence, was sentenced yesterday to life in prison with no possibility of parole for 25 years.

Circuit Judge Paul Baker, overruling defense motions to upset the conviction or at least be lenient, also sentenced the TV 'addict' to 53 years on companion charges of burglary and assault.

"He is sick . . . suicidal," said defense attorney Ellis Rubin, who had argued during the trial that Zamora was driven insane by an overdose of television violence. The lawyer urged Judge Baker to withhold sentencing and instead commit Zamora to a program for youthful offenders.

Mr. Rubin presented petitions from Zamora's schoolmates urging leniency.

Prosecutor Tom Headley, however, said the law on first-degree murder clearly mandated a life sentence with no parole for 25 years. The only alternative to life was the death penalty, which he had not sought.

In brief sentencing remarks, Judge Baker noted that a juvenile court had considered the case serious enough to forward it to adult court.

Zamora, a Miami Beach high school student, admitted killing an 83-year-old neighbor, Elinor Haggart, when the widow surprised him and a friend as they ransacked her home last spring.

Looking on silently from the side of the courtroom was Zamora's friend, Darryl Agrella, 14, who faces the same charges.

Zamora's family sat behind him, his mother, Yolanda, crying softly during Mr. Rubin's final *pleas for leniency.*

The trial attracted wide attention because of the unusual argument by the defense that the accused killed while temporarily intoxicated by violence he had seen on the television detective shows he habitually watched.

It was the first Florida trial to be extensively covered by television cameras allowed in court since the state's Supreme Court ordered a one-year experiment to see whether such coverage would disrupt proceedings.

During the trial, Judge Baker blocked efforts to bolster the defense theory with testimony by *television detective Telly Savalas* and by a psychologist who had studied television violence. The psychologist was not allowed to testify after she told the judge that she did not know of any case in which a television show induced someone to kill.

Those rulings were challenged yesterday, as they were during the trial. Judge Baker overruled the new motion without explanation.

As during the trial, television and still cameras recorded the proceedings yesterday.

Lawyer to Sue Networks

MIAMI, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Mr. Rubin said today that he planned to sue the three major television networks—CBS, NBC and ABC—alleging they induce children to commit violence.

He said he had been unable to explain the case condemning TV violence during the Zamora trial, "but we can prove it in civil court."

Mr. Rubin also said he would appeal the life sentence given to Zamora.

For Broadcast, Use by Public

Top Court Hears Nixon Tape Release Pleas

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP).—Public release of 30 White House tape recordings about the Watergate scandal would expose former President Richard Nixon to embarrassments "far more offensive" than he already has suffered, the Supreme Court was told today.

Nixon lawyer William Jeffress jr. told the court that the 22 hours of tapes played at the 1974 Watergate cover-up trial of Mr. Nixon's top advisers should not be made public.

Mr. Jeffress said that release of the tapes, "having served their purpose as evidence in that trial," would only serve to further embarrass Mr. Nixon.

"Tapes are susceptible to uses that are far more offensive" than trial transcripts, he said.

Transcripts of the tapes were widely published during the 1974 trial of former Attorney General John Mitchell and former White House aides H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman.

Mental Anguish

Mr. Jeffress said that Mr. Nixon and others would suffer "mental anguish" if the tapes were released to "every disc jockey, every television entertainer . . . to be played relentlessly."

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington ruled in October of last year that the tapes could be released for broadcast on television and radio and copied for sale as records and tape cassettes.

Arguing for those who want the tapes released, Washington attorney Edward Bennett Williams said. "I don't know of any common law right not to be embarrassed by one's inculpatory words."

Mr. Williams said that Mr. Nixon's arguments could be reduced to those of "an alleged co-conspirator" fearing embarrassment.

Mr. Williams was in court representing Warner Communications, which wants to reproduce the tapes and market them for home sale.

New York lawyer Floyd Abrams represented the three commercial broadcasting networks, public radio and a broadcast news directors association who also want the tapes released.

Mr. Abrams said that he was arguing "the right of the public not present in the court to hear the tapes."

"All we are seeking are court exhibits," Mr. Abrams said.

Mr. Williams argued that the court would not have to make any ironclad rules about release of tape-recorded trial exhibits to uphold the appeals court's decision against Mr. Nixon.

He also noted that any distributor or broadcaster of the tapes would have "to take the full risk" of lawsuits stemming from such use.

The bulk of the 880 reels of tape recordings left behind by Mr. Nixon when he resigned from office in 1974 are not involved in the case.

Carter Family Puts on Sale Georgia Peanut Warehouse

ATLANTA, Nov. 8 (AP).—President Carter's family has put its peanut warehouse up for sale, but no one has bought it yet, financial trustee Charles Kirbo said last night.

The Atlanta Constitution newspaper earlier this week quoted Mr. Kirbo as saying that the warehouse would be sold, and Gold Kist Inc., which manages the warehouse, would have a contractual right to top any offer received before Aug. 1, 1978.

"Gold Kist has a refusal in the event I get an offer," Mr. Kirbo said.

An Atlanta attorney, Mr. Kirbo represents the interests of the President's majority share in the business. Lillian Carter, the President's mother, and Billy Carter, the President's brother, own the remainder.

Buys, Sells, Stores

The Carter warehouse buys, sells, bags, stores and shells peanuts for farmers in southwest Georgia.

Recently, warehouse manager Tony Leroy said that business was cut by a third because of a poor peanut crop due to last summer's drought.

The President's brother managed the warehouse until August, when he resigned to devote more time to personal appearances. It was then that Gold Kist was awarded the management contract.

The President's son Chip moved back to Plains from Washington to help run the business, but his activities have been restricted since he fell from a truck and broke his foot.

Refugees Chief Of UN to Quit At Year's End

GENEVA, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, 44, is giving up his post as UN high commissioner for refugees at the end of this year after 12 years in the job, the UN announced today.

Prince Sadruddin, younger son of the late Aga Khan, will become a special consultant to the *UN* and remain available for missions for the world body, particularly on humanitarian issues, the announcement said.

The announcement did not say who would succeed Prince Sadruddin at the head of the high commissioner's office in Geneva. Its mandate is to protect and help people forced to flee their homes and those who are persecuted because of race, religion, nationality or political opinion.

Prince Sadruddin is leaving at his own request, the announcement said. It added that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim expressed deep appreciation to the prince, who had discharged his responsibilities "with great distinction and devotion."

Dane Reports Angola Held Him 6 Months

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8 (UPI).—A Danish shipbuilder, who said he was held for six months in Angolan jails without Danish authorities being notified, returned to Copenhagen yesterday. He said he saw the prison chief jailed and prisoners beaten.

Poul Mathiesen, 34, said he was arrested on May 26, when the vessel on which he was sailing from South Africa developed trouble. Angolan soldiers arrested Mr. Mathiesen and his three-man crew as South African spies and interned them in jail in Mocames.

'New' Faces Expected to Triumph

38 U.S. Cities Voting for Mayors

By Terence Smith

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (NYT).—After months of debate over everything from personalities to potholes, after a final blaze of promises both extravagant and sincere, the mayoral campaigns in 38 of the nation's largest cities came to a close yesterday.

Final polls indicate that today's balloting is likely to usher in several members of a new generation of city executives—younger, more independent and politically unorthodox. There are likely to be more black mayors and several women mayors.

In addition to the municipal races, voters will be selecting governors in Virginia and New Jersey and voting on a wide range of referenda in several states.

In New York, Rep. Edward Koch was picked as the favorite. The Daily News straw poll gave Mr. Koch, the Republican candidate, 53 per cent of the vote to 39 for his nearest rival, Secretary of State Mario Cuomo.

New York's major issue, Mayor Abraham Beame's handling of the city's finances, disappeared with Mr. Koch's defeat of the mayor in the Democratic primary.

Mr. Cuomo is the Liberal party choice. Republican state Sen. Roy Goodman and radio personality Barry Farber, the Conservative party entry, also are running, but with little hope.

New Jersey's incumbent Democrat, Gov. Brendan Byrne, is challenged by a Republican state senator, Raymond Bateman.

In Virginia, Democrat Henry Howell and Republican John Dalton are in a tight race to succeed Republican Gov. Mills Godwin. The race was regarded as too close to call by most politicians.

Several municipal races have been intensely fought. The campaigns in Cleveland, Houston, Pittsburgh and Seattle seem especially close. Other large cities voting include Detroit, Minneapolis and Miami. New Orleans, which may select the first black mayor in its history, votes Saturday.

No matter who wins in Cleveland, *the new mayor will be the* youngest chief executive of a major U.S. city. The two contestants are Dennis Kucinich, 31, a municipal court clerk, and Edward Feighan, 30, a member of the Ohio Legislature.

They are part of a trend toward younger faces in municipal politics. Two political novices, both in their 30s, are the finalists in the Seattle race.

Taken as a group, they seem to reflect the national trend toward "new" faces that helped Jimmy Carter in his drive for the White House last year. They also reveal the dissatisfaction of many voters with the way the major cities are being run.

A number of well-known mayors either were defeated in primaries or are seeking re-election. They include Ralph Perk, who lost a primary race to his young challengers in Cleveland; Seattle's Wes Uhlman, who is taking "a political sabbatical" after eight years in city hall, and Moon Landrieu, who is not eligible for re-election in New Orleans.

Probably the leading national figure in the current races is Coleman Young, who is favored to win his second four-year term as mayor of Detroit. Assuming his victory, that position, plus his role as vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, a leader of its black caucus and confidant of President Carter, would designate the 59-year-old Mr. Young as one of the country's most prominent black politicians.

At least eight women are candidates for mayor this year in cities of more than 100,000 population. None are incumbents. They are running in Charlotte, N.C., Hartford, Conn., Hialeah, Miami, Raleigh, N.C., Spokane, Wash., and Tacoma, Wash.

In addition to Detroit, black mayoral candidates are running in Bridgeport, Conn., Buffalo, N.Y., Hoover, Winston-Salem, N.C., and, later this week, in New Orleans.

Despite the usual problems and dubious political figure that confront mayors of large cities, there is no shortage of candidates. Many cities have multiple candidacies notably Houston, where a dozen challengers are in the race, and Seattle, where 15 entered the nonpartisan primaries.

Low Turnout Likely

For all of that, however, voter turnout today was not expected to exceed the 20 to 30 per cent of the registered total that has cast ballots in recent mayoral elections around the country.

John Gunther, the executive director of the U.S. Conference of Mayors in Washington, attributes the voter apathy to the fact that mayoral races are held in off-years and are increasingly nonpartisan.

In addition to the customary issues of unemployment, housing, *inner-city decay and the need* for more federal funds, race and ethic considerations are playing a role in several mayoral races. Race is an unspoken factor in New Orleans and Louisville, Ky., and the Cuban-American vote will probably be decisive in Miami.

Poll Shows U.S. Is Divided Over Carter

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP).—The latest Harris poll indicates that Americans are almost evenly divided on the question of whether President Carter is doing a good job after nine months in office.

Results of the nationwide survey, taken the week of Oct. 8-16, were released yesterday and showed that 50 per cent of 1,533 adults polled gave the President a negative overall job rating and 48 per cent were pleased with his performance.

However, the margin of error in a sample of that size is "a very rough plus or minus 3 per cent," a Harris spokesman said. That means the percentage of people disapproving the President's performance could be as low as 47 per cent or as high as 53 per cent and those approving could he as high as 51 per cent or as low as 45 per cent.

U.S. Ruling Puts Limit on Inquiry In Libel Cases

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (UPI).—A federal appeals court, in a landmark decision, has ruled that a public figure seeking a libel judgment against a journalist cannot inquire into the thoughts, opinions and conclusions that led to the writer's editorial judgment.

In a split decision yesterday, the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals held that such an inquiry would have "grave implications for the vitality of the editorial process which the Supreme Court and this court have recognized must be guarded zealously."

The ruling applied to the libel suit filed against the Columbia Broadcasting System and Atlantic Monthly magazine by Anthony Herbert, a much-decorated lieutenant colonel who resigned from the Army in 1972.

Col. Herbert, who commanded a battalion of the 173d Airborne Brigade, was relieved of his command in Vietnam after accusing his fellow officers of covering up war crimes and atrocities committed by U.S. troops in My Lai.

In his $44.7-million damage suit, Col. Herbert charged that Barry Lando and Mike Wallace, producers of CBS-TV's "60 Minutes," depicted him as a liar in a 1973 program. He also charged that Atlantic Monthly published Mr. Lando's statements about his research into the matter, knowing they were false.

Trial Is Ordered For Huey Newton

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 8 (Reuters).—A judge yesterday ordered former Black Panther leader Huey Newton to stand trial on charges of murdering Kathleen Smith, 17, in August, 1974.

Newton, then free on $80,000 bail, fled the country soon after the killing. He returned on July 3, saying that the U.S. political climate would now allow a fair trial.

During a weeklong preliminary hearing, the prosecution maintained that witnesses placed Newton at the murder scene here and that some had even seen him holding a gun over the victim.

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Unless Reasons Justify Dangers

U.S. Doctors Warn on Risks Of Medically Induced Births

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP).—The Journal of the American Medical Association is warning doctors and parents that "elective" or medically induced deliveries, which are growing in number, may produce babies with serious physical problems.

An article and an editorial in the new issue of the weekly journal say doctors should avoid speeding up deliveries—sometimes by drugs, sometimes by cesarean operation—unless there are good medical reasons.

The author of the editorial, Dr. Howard McQuarrie of Salt Lake City, said Caesarean operations have doubled in the United States in the last 100 years. He said as many as four babies in 100 in newborn intensive care nurseries in "widely diversified" parts of the country had been admitted after medically unneeded, induced deliveries.

Mother, Doctor

Delivery is sometimes induced for the mother's convenience, he said, sometimes for the doctor's, sometimes at the urging of a hospital that wants to cut costs.

The costs of care for one possible result—fetal lung disease—is $2,678, on the average, said Dr. Jeffrey Maisels and co-workers at Pennsylvania State University's Hershey Medical Center. They said 6,000 of the 40,000 such cases every year in the United States may be preventable by full-term delivery, at a saving of $16 million for initial care alone, not considering any later physical problems.

"What may happen is that a doctor is going out of town, and the mother wants only him to deliver her baby," Dr. McQuarrie said. "Or she may be very busy and wants to get the last, very uncomfortable part of pregnancy over with. I tell such mothers, 'Why take a chance?'"

Ted Ray, 71, Dies; Was Comedian in Britain 40 Years

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP).—Ted Ray, 71, a topflight British comedian for 40 years, died today. The cause of death was not immediately known.

He began in Britain's music halls but achieved his greatest fame on the British Broadcasting Corp. national radio network with a show called "Ray's a Laugh." He carried his wisecracking into the television era.

Born Charles Olden in Lancashire, the son of an unsuccessful pub comic, Mr. Ray grew up in Liverpool and was good enough at soccer to play for a local team. He worked as office boy, steward on an Atlantic liner and violinist in a dance band. He borrowed the name of the champion golfer Ted Ray and made it his own.

Jess Hart Rosdail

CHICAGO, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Jesse Hart Rosdail, 63, credited in the Guinness Book of World Records with traveling to 223 countries and more than 1.5 million miles, died here yesterday. The cause of death was not disclosed.

Mr. Rosdail, a suburban school teacher, began his globetrotting in 1934 with an 11,000-mile bicycle trip through Europe.

Wyszynski in Rome

ROME, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski of Poland arrived today to present to Pope Paul a regularly scheduled report on the state of the church in his country.

Milan Executive Shot; Terrorists Claim Role

MILAN, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Aldo Grassini, 53, an executive of the Alfa Romeo car firm, was shot in the legs by three men as he left home to go to work this morning, police said. After surgery, the victim was reported in satisfactory condition.

Lafter, a caller claiming to represent the exterme-left Red Brigades of urban guerrillastelephoned a newspaper and the news agency ANSA to claim responsibility. Similar attacks on Christian Democratic politicians and business leaders were claimed by the Red Brigades earlier this year.



Associated Press.

Carlos Poree is taken away by police after his arrest in connection with shooting of 10.

New Orleans Rampage Tied to Job Loss

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Carlos Poree was tormented by the loss of his job and marital problems, his mother-in-law said today after the shooting rampage that he went on yesterday.

Mr. Poree, 35, was charged with 10 counts of attempted murder. Five of the victims are in critical condition.

Police said Mr. Poree shot his estranged wife, Diane, 34, and his father-in-law, and then shot his other victims in a park, a brokerage office and on a downtown sidewalk. Dorothy Broussard, Mr. Poree's mother-in-law, said Mr. Poree and her daughter had been having problems since her son-in-law lost his $19,000-a-year job with the New Orleans Internal Revenue Service office last year.

Today, Mr. Poree grabbed for a policeman's gun in the corridor of a hospital, but was subdued and apparently no one was hurt, authorities reported. One shot was fired in the scuffle, the police said.

Lack of Funding Is Cited

U.S. Dam-Inspection Plan Delayed 5 Years

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP).—Despite Congress's approval five years ago of an inspection program to prevent disasters like Sunday's collapse of the Toccoa Dam in Georgia, as of yesterday not one privately built dam in the country had been inspected.

A spokesman for the Army's Corps of Engineers, which is responsible for inland waterways, attributed the failure to a lack of money.

"Congress authorized just enough money to make an inventory of the nation's dams," Locke Mouton, the spokesman, said.

The inventory, completed in 1975, indicated that it would cost $367.5 million for the inspections. The first $15 million subsequently authorized for the inspection program is for the current fiscal year, which started Oct. 1, and no decision has been made so far on how to spend it.

Meanwhile, the chairman of a House Environment subcommittee said the Georgia dam collapse could have been avoided "totally, completely, absolutely" if the federal inspection program had been implemented.

"These dams are like a loaded shotgun pointed at the people downstream," said Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif.

More Collapses Foreseen

He predicted other dam failures and said the danger is particularly great along the Appalachian chain of mountains, where he said there are "any number" of small, old dams that could give way.

Part of the inspection delay stems from governmental philosophy, Rep. Mouton said. The Nixon administration, he said, wanted the federal government to set dam-safety standards while leaving inspections up to the states.

The federal program is aimed at the numerous dams built by power companies, farmers, water conservation districts and private entities such as Toccoa Falls Bible College, which built the Toccoa Dam in 1937 for water storage and hydroelectric power.

A civil engineering professor told Congress earlier this year that at least 14,000 dams in the United States had been built without any control over their design and construction.

The Corps of Engineers classified 9,000 of the 49,500 dams in its inventory as "high-hazard" but the classification does not refer to their structural integrity. Instead, it means there would be substantial loss of life and property damage if the dam broke.

The Toccoa Dam was listed as "high-hazard," Rep. Mouton said.

The corps has written tentative dam-safety standards and "model" plans for states wishing to create agencies to inspect dams and insure their structural integrity, he said.

The Georgia dam collapse prompted Sen. James McClure, R-Idaho, to renew yesterday his plea for federal dam-safety regulations. His first plea followed the collapse last year of the Teton Dam in Idaho, a collapse that killed 11 persons and caused millions of dollars in property damage.

"I think this demonstrates that we can't afford any further delay," Sen. McClure said yesterday. After the Teton Dam collapse, he introduced two bills providing for dam inspections.

A Senate Environmental and Public Works Committee aide said that hearings might be scheduled soon on those bills in view of the Toccoa Dam disaster.

The Bureau of Reclamation, which built the Teton Dam, reviewed all of its 330 dams after the 1976 collapse and found several to be endangered. Rep. Mouton said that the Army Engineers inspect "all the time" the 400 dams built by the corps.

The two agencies are the federal government's major dam builders.

Liability Limits at Issue

Court to Review A-Plant Decision

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP).—The Supreme Court yesterday agreed to review a ruling that threatens the growth and possibly the long-term survival of nuclear power plants.

The ruling held unconstitutional a $560-million ceiling on damages for deaths, injuries and property losses that all victims could collect in a nuclear accident.

The ceiling is in the Price-Anderson Act of 1957. Congress passed it because equipment suppliers and electric utilities were unable or unwilling to make substantial investments in nuclear power unless their liability was limited.

The law had a 10-year deadline. Congress extended it in 1966 and again in 1975 without raising the $560-million limit to allow for inflation, for increases in reactor size and for estimates that the harm caused by a nuclear accident could be twice as great as assumed 20 years ago.

Under the 1975 Price-Anderson extension, private insurance bought by plant owners would pay up to $140 million. Assessments of up to $5 million each on the owners of the 65 plants now operating would pay up to $325 million more. The government would be liable for the balance of up to $95 million.

Core-Melt Accident

Judge James McMillan, in a ruling April 15, said that a so-called core-melt accident "can reasonably be expected to produce hundreds or thousands of fatalities . . . and widespread damage to property . . . It would not require death or serious injury to many people to exceed the $560-million limitation."

"Without the protection of the Price-Anderson Act . . . power companies would probably not be able to obtain the necessary financing, supplies and architectural skills to build nuclear power plants and to maintain them once construction is complete," the judge said.

But, he added, the law violates the constitutional guarantee of due process "because it allows the destruction of the property or the lives of those affected by nuclear catastrophe without reasonable certainty that the victims will be justly compensated."

He said that the Price-Anderson Act violates the constitutional guarantee of equal protection of the laws "because it provides for what Congress deemed to be a benefit for the whole society [the encouragement of the generation of nuclear power], but places the cost of that benefit on an arbitrarily chosen segment of society, those injured by nuclear catastrophe."

Environmentalists hailed his ruling. The nuclear industry—including trade associations representing consumer-owned power companies and rural electric cooperatives—denounced it.

The government, joining the Duke Power Co. in appealing Judge McMillan's ruling, told the Supreme Court that the judge "has confronted the operators of nuclear power plants and those who supply equipment for use in such plants with the threat of enormous unindemnified liability, a threat that might act as a substantial deterrent to private participation in the development of nuclear energy."

The court set aside an hour for argument and probably will hear it next spring.

Campus in Pakistan Is Closed After Clash

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Student supporters and opponents of deposed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto fought with knives and sticks on the campus of Quaide Azam University yesterday, authorities said. The authorities have closed the university indefinitely.

At least four students were injured in the clash, a student union spokesman said. The clash followed a fight between a student union official and a university driver.

After Long Legal Battle

Detroit Utility Ceases Trade Of Old Light Bulbs for New

By Reginald Stuart

DETROIT, Nov. 8 (NYT).—It had become as much an institution in this city as the automobile production line, and people had come to depend on it. Now, however, it appears that the "free" light bulb program is over.

After 90 years of providing bulbs to its customers when their old ones burned out, the Detroit Edison Co. said yesterday that it was discontinuing the service as part of its settlement of an antitrust suit filed over the program by a customer.

Detroit Edison, which serves 1.6 million customers throughout southeastern Michigan, is the only investor-owned electric utility in the nation to operate such a program.

The decision, which came as somewhat of a surprise to many people here, is perhaps the final chapter of a long-running battle between the utility and Lawrence Cantor, a 47-year-old druggist who in 1973 decided that the light bulbs were not "free" and that the company's program was, in his opinion, impeding competition in the local retail light bulb business.

Figured in Rate

Because the cost of the light bulb service was figured into the basic service rate of all customers, regardless of whether they took advantage of it, Mr. Cantor argued in court, the company was violating federal anti-trust laws by providing electric power only if customers agreed to purchase bulbs from the company.

And because the bulbs had the appearance of being free (a customer with a recently paid Edison bill could present it and burned-out light bulbs at any Edison office and get new bulbs), Mr. Cantor contended that the program was impeding competition.

"My wife takes our bulbs to the office near our home," Mr. Cantor said. "I'm telling her there is no Santa Claus."

Because he was unable to get any clear-cut answer from utility company office workers as to what the "free" light bulb program was costing per bulb, Mr. Cantor filed a class-action suit challenging the entire concept.

The court battle, which began in 1973, was an uphill fight all the way. First a U.S. court here refused to hear the case on the ground that the program was approved by the Michigan Public Service Commission.

Later, in Cincinnati, a U.S. court ruler that approval of the Public Service Commission did not shield the company from federal anti-trust laws and in turn ordered a hearing.

Rather than go through the expense and time of a trial, both parties agreed to seek a settlement out of court, the result of which was made public yesterday. Final approval could be obtained from U.S. District Judge Joi Pieters by Feb. 22, the date which a hearing is scheduled.

In addition to ceasing the light bulb program next year, Detroit Edison has also agreed to pay Mr. Cantor's legal fees. A final sum has not been agreed upon by the lawyers, but the company has said privately it would not object to a request for fees in the area of $690,000.

French Union Act to Widen Strike Wave

PARIS, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Strike calls spread today as nine French unions planned protests over Prime Minister Raymond Barre's austerity plans to include price controls and wage freezes.

Georges Séguy, head of the Communist-oriented General Labor Confederation, the largest worker grouping, said at a press conference that three unions had appealed for a nationwide general strike of 24 hours on Dec. 15 to protest unemployment and workers' loss of purchasing power.

Postal unions called on their members to strike Nov. 16 for higher wages. They did not specify the duration of the walkout.

The air navigators' union at the domestic airline, Air France, announced a four-day strike beginning next Tuesday, also to press demands for more pay. Baggage handlers and customs officers were on strike today.

Bakers began a strike yesterday against making *croissants au beurre*, crescent-shaped breakfast rolls made with butter, to protest Mr. Barre's cutting their price to 1.20 francs (about 24 cents). The price formerly was 15 to 20 cent higher.

Restaurants and food retailers were asked by their unions to go to join the bakers' strike today or tomorrow to protest "authoritarian, vexing and unworkable" price controls.

Despite 38 Deaths at Georgia Bible School

Flood Fails to Erode Seminarians' Faith

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

TOCCOA, Ga., Nov. 8 (NYT).—"The rain falls on the just and the unjust," David Eby said, tugging idly at a piece of mud-spattered rug, part of the debris left from Sunday's dam disaster that killed at least 38 persons on the campus of the Toccoa Falls Bible College.

"Some people," he continued, "are asking, 'Why a Bible school?' Well, why not? God has a plan."

Like many of the survivors of the Toccoa Dam flood, Mr. Eby, dean of men at the 450-student school, views his experience in the waters of Toccoa Creek as something more divine than disastrous. Standing amid the ruins of his house yesterday afternoon, he told of the chilly currents that rose neck-high, then suddenly fell away as he and the four other members of his family broke into prayer.

"The prayers calmed even the children," he recalled. "It's easy when you know the Lord is with you."

There were others who prayed and died as the earthen dam, its lake swollen by several days of heavy rain, gave way and sent millions of gallons of water surging through faculty residences and a student trailer park. Their loss did not shake the faith of the future ministers and missionaries who survived. If anything, faith was strengthened.

"We know now that they're with God," Kathy Lichty, 19 and a sophomore, said while picking out hymns on a piano at a disaster center. "You know, I envy them," she added after a few bars of "We Shall See the King Some Day."

Orielle Koehn, a 19-year-old junior, told of riding to the disaster center in a bus crowded with survivors "joyously" praising the Lord in prayer and song.

"We knew we would miss our departed friends," she said. "But we were so happy for where they had gone. God gave them peace."

Other survivors gathered in a chapel shortly after the flood to sing a hymn with the words, "Count your many blessings. See what God has done."

All flood debris normally looks the same—crumpled cars, splintered trees, smashed furnishings and mud spread far and wide. But the debris of the Toccoa Creek disaster is different.

This time there are Bibles—black and red and leather, new and worn and ripped, open to Genesis, Second Samuel, Matthew. They are caught in bushes, buried in children's toys and still on the shelf, with the gold lettering of their bindings smudged by the waters.

Religious textbooks also dot the scene. A typewriter sits atop a shattered water pipe, a sheet of paper in it. "Seven deadly sins," the wording begins before trailing off into a muddy sludge.

A sign glints in the brush on a nearby hill. "Jesus is coming," its bright-red letters read.

Greg Dowell, an 18-year-old freshman at the 70-year-old nondenominational institution, stood in the middle of a muddy heap of personal belongings, including his Bible and religious textbooks. A dead copperhead snake was curled in a heap a few feet away, next to a dormitory wall.

"The Lord took care of us," he said. "My brother was in that room over there. The water came right in through the window. He just floated to the ceiling. He's OK, the Lord."

Australia Notes 'Safe' Pesticides

CANBERRA, Nov. 8 (AP).—Australian scientists have developed insecticides that preliminary tests indicate are among the most potent in the world but are harmless to humans and animals, Science Minister James Webster said yesterday.

Mr. Webster said that scientists had synthesized 18 biodegradable pesticides made of alcohol and organic acids and were seeking companies to collaborate on further development and testing.

He said that early tests showed the compounds killed a wide range of insects, including flies, mosquitoes, beetles, caterpillars and weevils. He said that the poisons could be sold by 1981.

Malaysian Emergency

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Kelantan was placed under emer- Nov. 8 (Reuters).—The state of gency rule by Malaysia's federal government today because of rioting in protest of the chief state minister's dismissal in a political dispute.

Disastrous Rains Move Northward In Eastern U.S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP).—Residents of the Northeast were alerted to the possibility of gales and flooding as a storm that killed at least 49 persons in the South moved up the East Coast yesterday.

Meanwhile, the first major snowstorm hit parts of the West, and ski areas began to open, a welcome change from last year when a lack of snow forced many resort operators to delay the ski season.

The weather and the prospects got worse in the Northeast. Coastal gale warnings were posted from southern New Jersey to Maine.

Flood warnings were posted for New Jersey and eastern New York State. Between 1 and 1/4 inches of rain fell on the New York City area by midafternoon. In the Philadelphia area roadways were flooded after more than 2 1/2 inches of rain.

National Weather Service officials at Athens, Ga., about 40 miles from the scene of a dam collapse at Toccoa Falls, said three inches of rainfall were recorded there Saturday, the day before the disaster. Ten flood-related deaths were reported in North Carolina. Some areas there had more than 11 inches of rain between Saturday morning and yesterday afternoon.

Terror Exper Is Victim of D.C. Terror

WASHINGTON, Nov. (AP).—The State Depa ment's top authority on c batting terrorism has b hospitalized with a gunsh wound suffered when he ch ed two young men who t to rob him on a Washing street.

Police said that Heyw Isham, 51, was confronted the robbers last night wh he left his automobile n his home. Mr. Isham grab a curtain rod from the in of the car and hit one of men on the head with it, th pursued the pair as they f

A block away, police s one of the robbers turned fired a shot from a pis striking Mr. Isham in the thight. The assailants th eluded passers-by who jo the chase.

Mr. Isham, a career Fore Service officer, was nam earlier this year to the p of special ambassador to c bat terrorism.

Israeli Cabinet Rule Against Quitting!'

JERUSALEM, Nov. 8 Israel has decided again drawing from the Inter Labor Organization, desp pullout last week by the States partly as a si support for Israel.

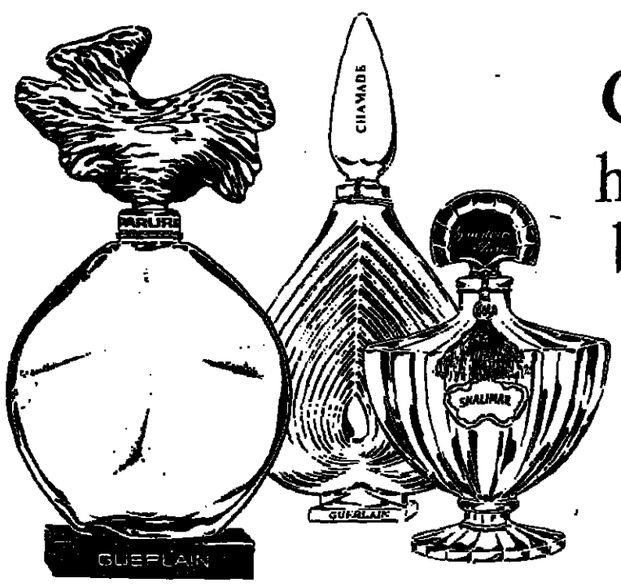
The decision was ma Prime Minister Menahem B Cabinet after consultations the Carter administration an AFL-CIO, a strong supporte Israel, a Cabinet spokesman

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حكذا من الأصل

PARIS FILMS

Australian Mysticism Leads Festival's Bill

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 8 (IHT).—An outstanding event of the third international film festival in Paris (at the Empire) has been the world premiere of "The Last Wave."

This is the work of Peter Weir, the young Australian author of "Picnic at Hanging Rock," that haunting film about the unsolved disappearance of two schoolgirls during a 1900 excursion to the cliffs. His new film, different in tone and temper, shows his increasing preoccupation with mysticism.

On a stormy night in Sydney a young aborigine is found dead after a barroom brawl with some of his comrades. Five aborigines are charged with manslaughter and a lawyer, inexperienced in the criminal courts, is chosen as their defense attorney. He suspects that the victim has been killed for violating a tribal taboo. As the coastal tribes were destroyed in the 19th century and the defendants deny tribal initiation, he wonders how to obtain evidence to back up his theory.

He feels that he is on the right track, and his convictions are fostered by disturbing dreams of water and the aborigines that indicate a connection between the weather conditions and the killing. The aborigines had a strong belief in dreams, and the defendants sense that the lawyer is uncovering their secret, an ancient warning of some immense disaster.

Weir succeeds in setting a mysterious mood. He avoids such blatant exploitation of superstition as seen in "The Exorcist" and its imitations. Instead, he hints that primitive myth has echoes in race consciousness. He has refined the spectacle of catastrophe, but he has not robbed it of its chills and thrills.

Again he proves to be a director of actors. Richard Chamberlain fits admirably the role of the troubled lawyer and Gulpilil, an aborigine from Arnhem Land in northern Australia, a celebrated dancer and remembered from the film "Walkabout," is perfectly cast as the defendant who, after initial protest, aids the investigator. "The Last Wave" is absorbing, another distinguished contribution of the Australian cinema.

* * *

"Roseland," another of the festival's previews, was directed by James Ivory, who made "Shakespeare Wallah," which poignantly pictured the miseries of an English theatrical troupe on tour in post-colonial India.

His latest film takes a New York dance hall as its background and in some striking vignettes recounts the lives of its habituées. To it come aged twirlers seeking memories of happier times on its waxed floor. A middle-aged widow fancies that she catches glimpses of her former fair self in the mirrors when in the arms of a lively dancer of her own generation. There is a callow gigolo who sacrifices a romance with a young woman for security as the companion of a wealthy dowager. A German cook, masquerading as the quondam toast of Vienna, and her adoring partner waltz themselves to death in this paradise of illusion.

Ivory evokes the atmosphere of the establishment with wry humor and sympathetic pathos in a comedy-drama of considerable originality. There is unity of excellence to the acting, an accomplishment denoting firm directorial control. Every performance is of the first order and those by Lilia Skala as the impulsive waltz queen and of Christopher Walken as the timid kept man are exceptionally fine.

"Stay Hungry" is by Bob Rafelson, who made "Five Easy Pieces." His present production is set in the New South and its portrait of an Alabama town in which the heir of a stately mansion acts as an agent for the underworld suggests something by Tennessee Williams—at least at the start. A Mafia-esque gang, eager for building sites, tries to force the purchase of a local gymnasium. When its owner resists offers the gangsters get tough.

Beginning as a rough melodrama, the scenario turns to slapstick and is best in its lighter vein. There is a funny scene in which callgirls call to exercise persuasion on the stubborn gym owner. The conclusion is routine and anticipated. Jeff Bridges is the scion of the plantation family and Arnold Schwarzenegger, the star of "Pumping Iron," is a champion Austrian muscle man who plays hillbilly fiddle and prefers to stay hungry after observing the ways of the idle rich.

* * *

Allan King's "Who Has Seen The Wind," a Canadian selection of the festival, is of refreshing simplicity. It depicts the experiences of a boy of a Saskatchewan village growing up during the Depression. There are charming performances by the two principal youngsters, one a problem son of the town drunk and the other of a more respectable family, who become close friends and share a tender love of animals. Jose Ferrer provides an amusing portrayal of the alcoholic father.

* * *

Jean Eustache, the author of the three-and-a-half-hour "La Maman et la Putain," restricts himself to limited space in "Une Sale Histoire," which runs for only 40 minutes. But it tells the same dirty story twice. In the first version that reliable actor Michael Lonsdale relates his spying on the ladies' room of a café to some listening ladies and his reflections on his Peeping Tom activities. In the second version it is Jean-Noël Picq who repeats the sleazy text. The Eustache curiosity, first seen at the 14 Juillet-Parnasse and the Saint André des Arts, Nov. 9.



Richard Chamberlain as the Australian investigator in "The Last Wave" at Paris International Film Festival.

ENTERTAINMENT IN N.Y.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (IHT).—This is how New York Times rates new plays:

"Chez Nous," by Peter Nichols, "a long session of wasted talk," according to Richard Eder. "In endless, artificial talk in an obviously artificial situation." It has Cristina Pickles, John Tillinger, Barbara Caruso and Sam Wanamaker as two English couples who don't like each other very much, but who vacation together in the south of France. At one point they are watching slides of their last vacation together and it becomes apparent that the father is one of the couple's new baby and the friend, not the husband.

"An Almost Perfect Person" by Colleen Dewhurst, which "is like fitting out a kiddy-cart with a jet engine," according to Richard Eder. "Miss Dewhurst is generally magnificent in this confused mite of a comedy. But she is too much for it. Even while she is saving it from total mediocrity, she is also shaking it to pieces." Written by Judith Ross, it's the story of a woman who has lost a political campaign and who ends up sleeping with her adviser and her treasurer and finally choosing between them.

"There are a number of good lines in this play. Rex Robbins plays the treasurer with a nice defeated quality and George Hearn is an elegantly high-spirited adviser." It is directed by Zoe Caldwell, "and if she fails, it is because it would be impossible not to. There is no way a director could keep Miss Dewhurst from embarrassing it."

It Seeks $900,000 to Avoid Cutting Back Program

High Costs of New Home Plague Britain's National Theatre

By R. W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 8 (NYT).—Britain's National Theatre is in deep financial trouble, less than two years after it moved into its handsome modern building on the South Bank of the Thames.

The new building is the nub of the problem. When the National was housed at the Old Vic, the upkeep costs—heating, lighting, cleaning—were minimal. On the South Bank, they amount to almost $2 million a year before the first actor is hired or the first set is designed. In addition, there is an accumulated deficit of $730,000 caused by the delays in completing the new building.

To pay its most pressing bills, the theater needs at least $900,000, according to an announcement made last weekend.

If the money is not forthcoming, Sir Peter Hall, the National's director, may be forced to close the Cottesloe, the smallest of its three houses, where most of the experimental work is mounted, and to cut the season in the Olivier, the largest house, to six months a year. That would leave only the Lyttleton in full-time operation.

Heavily Subsidized

The National is already heavily subsidized. This year it has received a total of $6.3 million from the Arts Council, an arm of the national government, and from the Greater London Council, the local government. But the theater still has to earn more than $7 million a year at the box office and elsewhere to break even.

Sir Peter, who was knighted in the jubilee honors list, wants some governmental agency to take over the day-to-day costs of running the building and to pay off the deficit. The alternative, he said yesterday, "is a limping, ineffective National Theatre that still costs a lot of money but can't do its job properly."

Apart from the balance sheet, the National has made a great success of its new home. The Olivier has been playing to 87 per cent capacity, the Lyttleton to 84 per cent and the Cottesloe to 58 per cent. The theater complex has become a popular gathering point, even for those not attending a performance, because of its bars, restaurants, exhibitions and terraces overlooking the river.

At the moment, the National is presenting, in repertory, Robert Bolt's "State of Revolution" and Alan Ayckbourn's "Bedroom Farce," as well as three classics—Harley Granville-Barker's "The Madras House," Sean O'Casey's "The Plough and the Stars" and Ben Jonson's "Volpone." Paul Scofield, John Gielgud and Diana Rigg are among the performers currently in the company.

In a biting attack on Sir Peter's administration, Jack Tinker, the Daily Mail's theater critic, wrote Saturday that the National "has mounted the most expensive plays and productions to be seen in London." He singled out "Madras House" as a production that is particularly "profligate in characters and settings," and asserted that "few other managements would touch such a play."

Sir Peter replied that "it is part of the National Theatre's job to put on large-scale classic and modern plays precisely because the nonsubsidized theater hasn't the resources to do so."

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Julius Rudel will conduct a concert performance of Britten's "Turn of the Screw" Nov. 9 at the Maison de Radio-France, with a cast headed by Peggy Bouveret, Joyce Castle, Bernadette Antoine, Ian Partridge, James Macguire and Sandra Piau. Other performances planned before the end of the year in the radio's lyric series are Massmet's "Marie-Magdeleine" on Nov. 24, with Régine Crespin and conducted by Jean-Pierre Marty; Chabrier's "Gwendoline" on Nov. 30, with Ana-Maria Miranda and conducted by Henri Gallois, and Hans Werner Henze's "Elegy for Young Lovers" on Dec. 20, with Peter Gottlieb, Catherine Gayer, David Sundquist and Elizabeth Gale, and Alexandre Myrat conducting.

* * *

The Orchestre de Paris will mark the 10th anniversary of its founding with a special concert Nov. 14 at the Palais des Congrès, at which the principal work will be the premiere of the "Messe de l'Aurore" by Marcel Landowski, who as director of the music in the Ministry of Culture was instrumental in the creation of the orchestra. Daniel Barenboim will conduct, with Nadine Denize, Eric Tappy and Jules Bastin as vocal soloists, and the orchestra's chorus. Barenboim will also be the soloist in Mozart's Piano Concerto in B flat (K. 595).

* * *

François-Joel Thiollier will give an all-Rachmaninov piano recital Nov. 18 at the Salle Gaveau in Paris, with a program that includes two works listed as Paris premieres, a Prelude (Opus Posthumous—1917) and Variations on a Theme of Chopin (Opus 22). Thiollier is recording the complete Rachmaninov piano works for RCA.

* * *

Alexander Tcherepnin's Piano Quintet and String Quartet No. 2 will be the featured works at a concert of the Robert Schumann Society Nov. 19 in Frankfurt, at which the composer, who died in Paris on Sept. 30 at 78, was to have been the piano soloist. The same program, performed by the Hessian Radio String Quartet, and including the Borodin Piano Quintet, will be recorded at the Hessian Radio on Nov. 21.

"That Time," a semi-staged musical work based on Samuel Beckett's play, with a score by Wolfgang Fortner, will have its first French performances Nov. 16 and 17 in the Grande Salle of the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris. The work, commissioned by the South German Radio in honor of the composer's 70th birthday, had its first performance in Baden-Baden in April and has also been performed in Hamburg and Berlin. Manfred Reichert will conduct, the three voices will be taken by Carla Henius, Gisela Saur-Kontarsky and William Pearson; the instrumentalists will be Maria Bergmann, piano, Arnost Wilde, harpsichord, and Walter Kreenreich, guitar; the mute role of the "listener" will be taken by Walter Fein, and Hans Peter Haller is in charge of the electro-acoustic sound. The Paris presentations are jointly sponsored by IRCAM, the Goethe Institute and Radio France.

* * *

The Taganka Theater of Moscow, directed by Yuri Lyubimov, is appearing at the Théâtre National de Chaillot in Paris until Nov. 26 with its productions of "The Mother," after Gorky; "Ten Days That Shook the World," based on John Reed's book; "Hear Mayakovsky," based on the life of the poet, and Shakespeare's "Hamlet." The company's tour of France will take it to the Théâtre National Populaire in Lyons-Villeurbanne from Nov. 29 to Dec. 4, and the Nouveau Théâtre National in Marseilles from Dec. 7 to 11, with "Ten Days," "Hamlet" and Molière's "Tartuffe."

"The Century of Rubens," an exhibition built around 44 paintings by the artist drawn from public French collections and churches, will be mounted at the Grand Palais in Paris from Nov. 18 to March 13. This major French commemoration of the fourth centennial of Rubens's birth will include a number of relatively little-known works, many of them restored for the occasion, and one of them ("La Fuite d'Enée" from Fontainebleau) a recent discovery, and will be amplified by a number of works by predecessors and contemporaries from French collections and churches.

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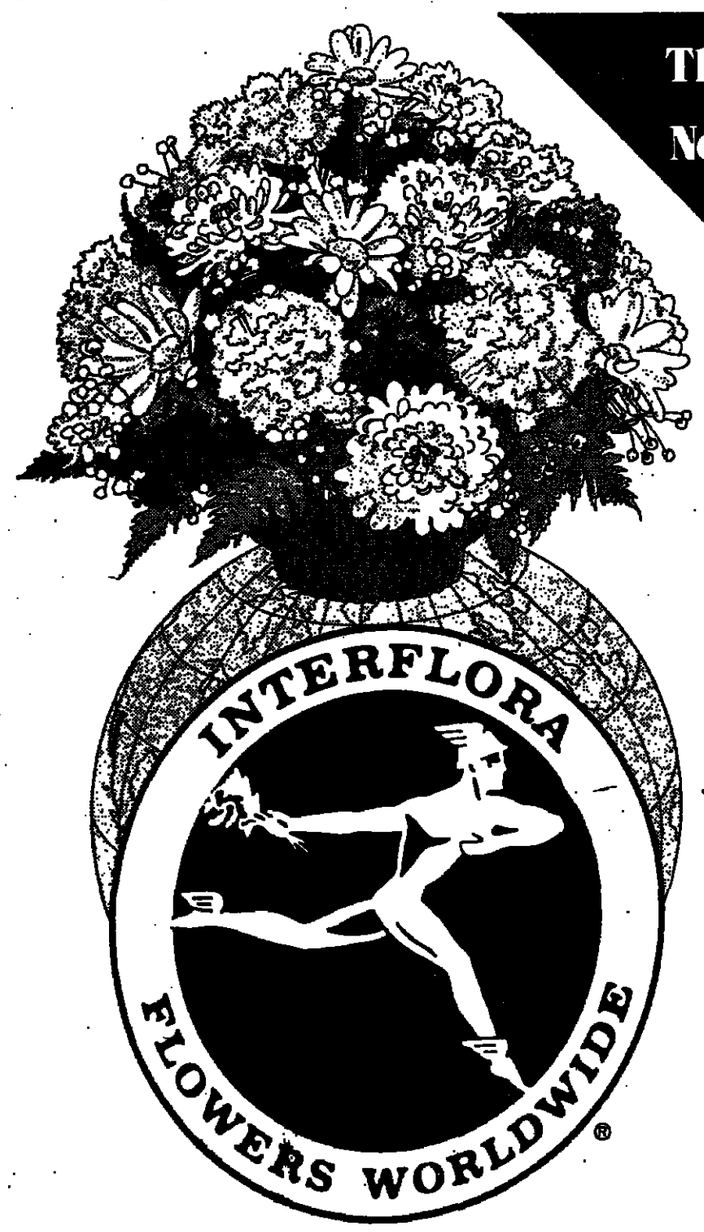
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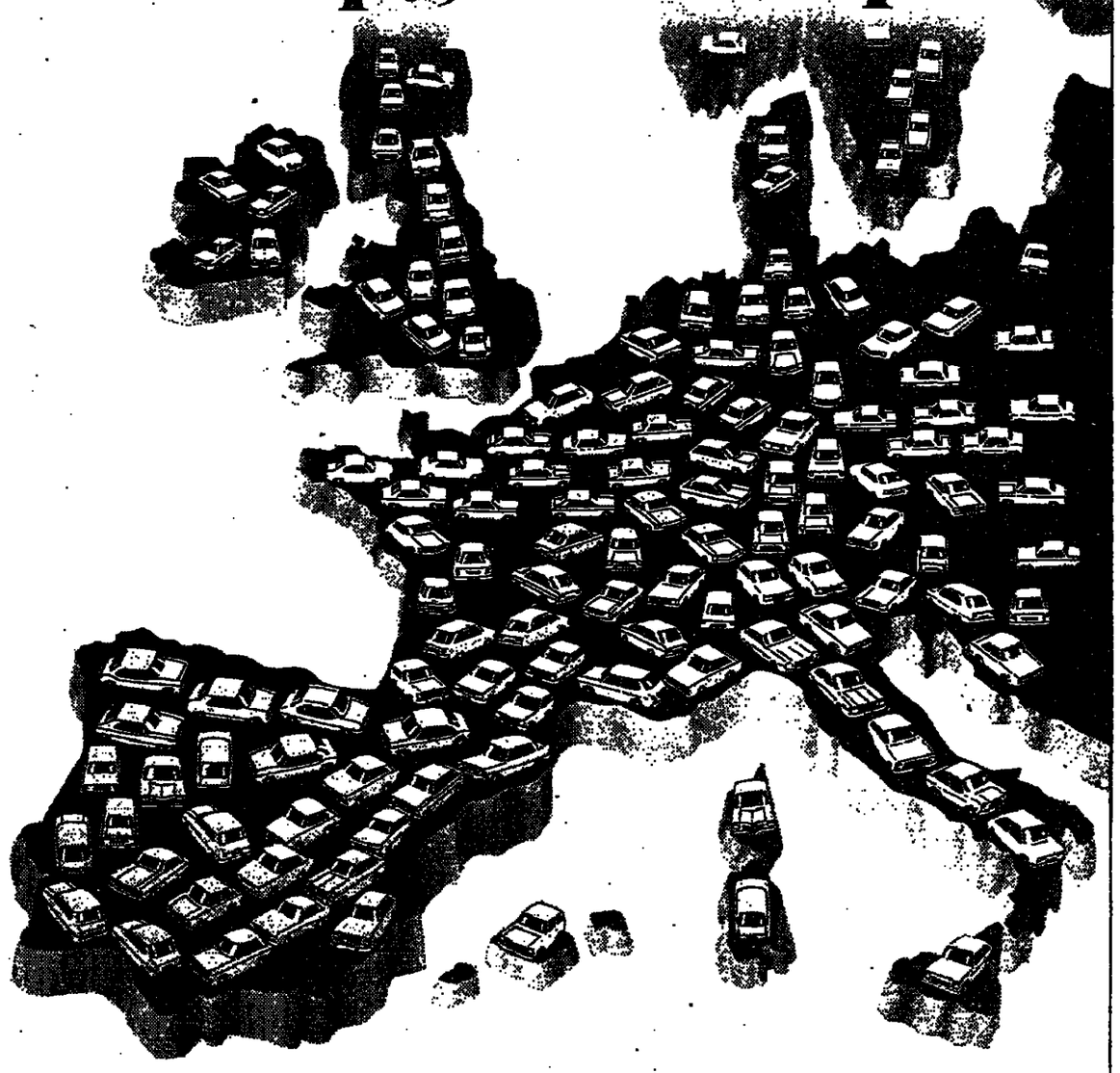
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Wednesday, November 9, 1977 *

Slow Going for Zimbabwe

For a while, Rhodesia's acute problems have been obscured by the broader, deeper and more difficult issues in South Africa. This was ironical in that it was the international effort to bring Rhodesia into line with today's Africa that focused attention on the southern part of the continent; it was deplorable because one lever to shift the established white order in Rhodesia was to have been supplied by the established white order in South Africa. And perhaps the lack of that leverage may be behind the apparent failure of the latest effort to provide Rhodesia with a bridge to Zimbabwe, to a nation in which the huge black majority would have a voice corresponding to its relative size.

The effort was made by Lord Carver, who would, under the British-U.K. plan for the bridge, be the executive of the country—a Briton whose government is committed to majority rule and who should therefore be regarded by the blacks as impartial, as opposed to any white Rhodesian. But the present executive, Ian Smith, who has also espoused majority rule but who wants his people and party to manage the transition, objects. So do the black guerrilla leaders, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, who are competing with one another and with other more moderate groups of blacks, and who want either no transitional time at all, or at any rate one that is very brief and black-dominated.

So both ends of the Rhodesian spectrum cast doubts on the possibility of any agreed solution. Mr. Smith may launch a program of relatively slow internal change, with the support of blacks in Rhodesia; Nkomo and Mugabe may intensify guerrilla warfare with the aid of states outside Rhodesia (and outside Africa). The end product could well be death and destruction.

Meanwhile, what of South Africa? That nation's white rulers believe their position to be different in many ways from that of Rhodesia (although white rule by force over a black majority is common to both). It was initially willing to assist in developing a transition from Rhodesia to Zimbabwe in its neighbor, which is heavily dependent upon it. But after the blacks were stirred by the death of Stephen Biko, and the whites responded with widespread suppressive measures, which in turn brought on a ban on arms shipments to South Africa by the United Nations, there is little hope that peaceful change in Rhodesia will be helped by South Africa.

So the southern part of a continent, the last portion still openly dominated by whites, seems destined for even stormier times than it has yet experienced. And while the basic problem—the inequality of the races politically and economically—was created by whites, the blacks have made their own contribution to the present crisis. There is still time for statesmanship to have an effect in moderating this unhappy prospect. But there is, at this time, all too little evidence of statesmanship where it is most important—in South Africa and Rhodesia, among the best-armed elements of the whites and the blacks.

Building Toward a Test Ban

Leonid Brezhnev's offer to suspend civilian as well as military nuclear explosions is a breakthrough for a comprehensive test ban and for Soviet-U.S. relations in general. It is the outcome not only of diplomatic negotiations, important as that has been, but of years of discussion between scientists of the two countries. It was by convincing a handful of Soviet scientists, then others, that there are a few safe or sound uses for "peaceful nuclear explosions" that U.S. scientists and diplomats appear to have contributed to the reversal in Soviet policy. That is a rare phenomenon but it provides justification for the great effort to expand private and semi-official Soviet contacts with the West in a wide variety of fields.

Only a few years ago, Soviet minds seemed closed on this issue. There was a conviction that vast little-populated territories in the Soviet Union lent themselves to the use of nuclear explosions to dig canals, reverse rivers and develop mineral resources. But, as Soviet scientists were gradually exposed to U.S. studies and tests, the developing debate on the subject within the U.S. scientific community seems to have had an impact in Moscow.

That impact increased in 1974 when Washington unilaterally decided to halt further civilian explosions. A crucial turning point came, also in 1974, when India exploded a nuclear device—after diverting materials from a civilian program—claiming the explosion was for peaceful purposes only. There is no way to distinguish between a civilian and a military nuclear blast and the Indian explosion was a reminder that the chief purpose of the orginal test-ban negotiations in the 1950s was to close the nuclear club and halt the spread of nuclear weapons. With Brazil, Pakistan and other countries seeking dangerous nuclear technology, Soviet and U.S. interest in a comprehensive test ban revived last spring. Arms control director Paul Warnke has insisted since June that exclusion of civilian explosions from the ban would defeat the chief purpose of the treaty. That perseverance has now been rewarded.

Important issues remain before the permanent treaty that the United States wants can be achieved. What is close to agreement now is a two-to-four-year suspension. Moscow insists that China and France formally accept the ban before binding itself permanently, but their tacit acceptance may suffice. Washington and Moscow are also agreed in principle on some form of on-site inspection of suspicious events. Just how this will be made effective remains to be worked out. But many scientists believe that only small explosions of marginal military value are likely to escape detection.

There are objections on both sides from military men, now overruled, who want to develop smaller but more powerful warheads for new missiles through continued underground tests; tests above ground have been banned by agreement of 104 nations since 1963. The military also argue that without periodic testing of existing warheads, which can deteriorate, confidence in their reliability would decline. But political leaders in Moscow as well as Washington appear to recognize that this could be a stabilizing factor. High confidence in warhead reliability is not needed to deter attack, but is important for a pre-emptive first strike. A little less confidence could be a good thing for mankind.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Sanctions by Non-Members?

Switzerland has long practiced restraint in arms deliveries but the application of a formal embargo on arms for South Africa and the invitation to UN nonmembers to participate in it pose some far-reaching questions of principle. Whenever world peace has really been threatened since the end of World War II, the UN has been paralyzed by the superpower conflict in the Security Council. On the other hand, in cases such as the Horn of Africa, where the Soviet Union has supplied weapons and encouragement in support of "national" aspirations, the UN remains passive. The Security Council has become a mere vehicle for the political purposes of a majority of nations that have ceased to pay any attention to the original aims of the UN Charter.

—*From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich)*

Dutch Crisis Goes On

Forming Dutch governments is notoriously difficult. The combination of an extreme form of proportional representation and three main streams of political opinion—Socialist, Christian Democrat and Liberal—makes it virtually inevitable that only a coalition can command an overall majority in parliament. The three main political groupings are divided, however, by deep ideological, and often personal, differences which seriously complicate negotiations between them. It is not unusual for the Netherlands to go for several months without a new government in the period following an election . . .

The latest Dutch government crisis, however, has now beaten all previous records and it is still far from over . . . The Dutch are becoming more and more disenchanted by the maneuverings of the politicians, the need for which they fail to understand. There are clear signs that ordinary voters, who flocked to the polls in record numbers in May, are now relapsing into an attitude of cynicism towards the whole political system . . .

Seven months is too long for an important Western democracy to go without effective government. It will be in the country's best interests if Socialists and Christian Democrats can bury their differences and form a new coalition as quickly as possible.

—*From the Financial Times (London)*:

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

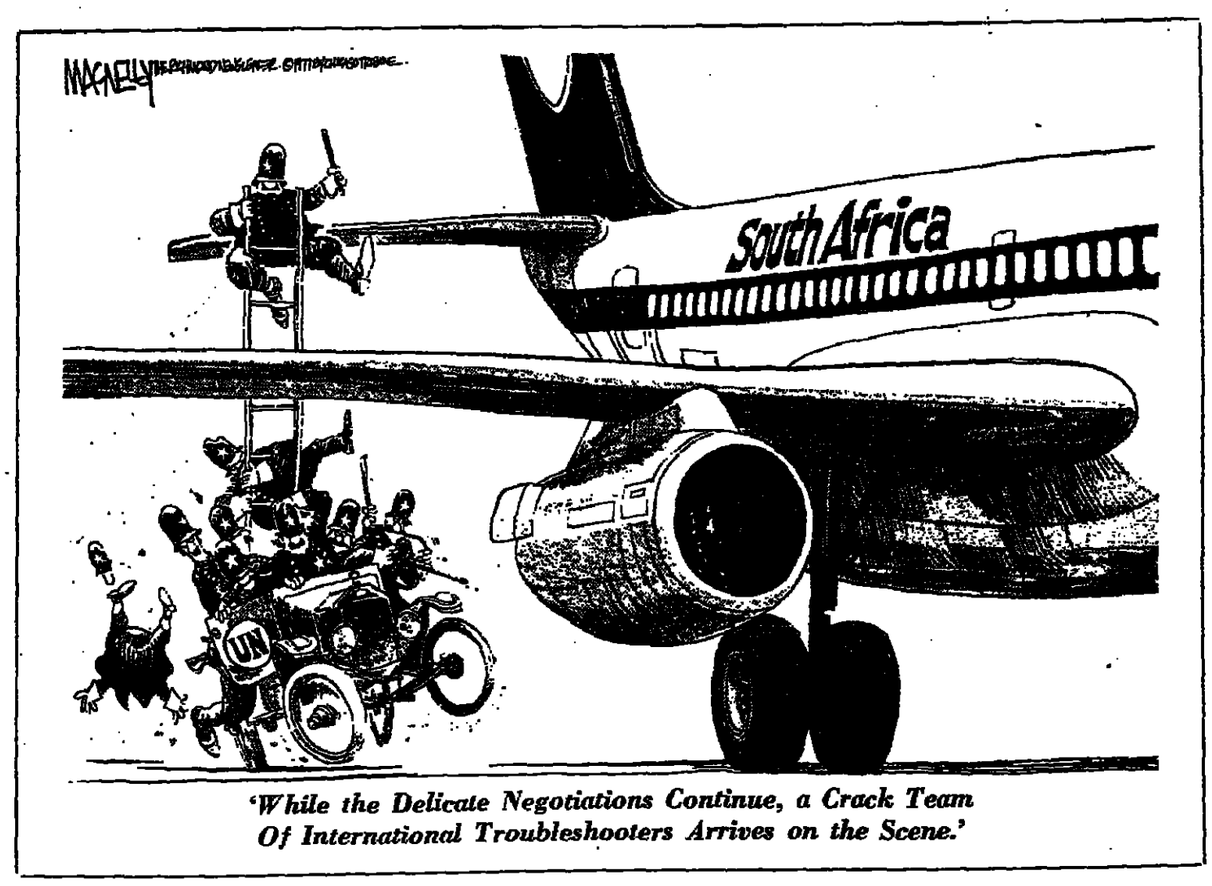
November 9, 1902

LONDON—Today is the 61st anniversary of King Edward VII.'s birthday and a brilliant royal party [illegible] at Sandringham. The most [illegible] the King's guests is the German Emperor, William, who greeted England's ruler in his royal yacht the Hohenzollern [illegible] the most notable of the party. [illegible]

Fifty Years Ago

November 9, 1927

PARIS—The Dolly Sisters gave an exhibition of their specialty dance, the "dirty dig," yesterday afternoon at the Olympia Music-Hall before a large gathering of professional dancers and dance teachers to determine whether the dance can be used in the ballroom. Much to the dancers' surprise, representatives of the press were invited. The Dolly Sisters had exceeded [illegible] a group of professionals.



'While the Delicate Negotiations Continue, a Crack Team Of International Troubleshooters Arrives on the Scene.'

The Army's Role in China's Power Struggle

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—Secret groups within the Chinese Army are being accused in Peking of plotting to overthrow the post-Mao leadership. They are being denounced in the Chinese press as followers of the Gang of Four, but they are more than that. A major conflict is obviously in progress between important sections of the army and the political leadership.

The Peking People's Daily insists once again, in Mao's words, that "The gun must never be allowed to command the party." It tells the military that the only way to prevent "the usurping of the army leadership" by unidentified "conspirators" is to obey this "vitally important" principle. The newspaper complains that the army conspirators resort to duplicity and double-dealing in public, and that they set up their own "small organizations" in secret. It calls on loyal officers to be on guard against them, "to watch their words and deeds," and to expose them. "We must never let them control the gun."

Civil War Risk

But it seems that they already control enough guns to be able to stand up to Peking. In previous Chinese power struggles, some of the army factions became so strong that Peking could move against them only at the risk of starting a civil war. If the new Peking leadership, which has acted with great determination on a number of difficult issues, were not afraid of this risk, it would have moved against the army opposition long ago. But the party paper now urges the army to prevent "the conspirators from taking advantage of their positions and power" which means that they already occupy positions of power, and cannot be dislodged from them by Peking's orders alone.

The only army leader criticized by name, although only in wall posters so far, is the Peking region commander Gen. Chen Hsi-lien, who is also a member of the Politburo. In previous power struggles, commanders of the Peking region have played a crucial role by virtue of their control of the military forces in the capital. The commanders of other military regions exercise similar power in their own areas, and have often used their troops in the past to intervene in the disputes between different factions in the party leadership. A number of changes at the top of the military structure have made it appear that personal power struggles are now the issues, but important matters of policy are also in dispute.

Quarrels

On the face of it, one would expect the army to stand four-square behind the new leadership, whose conservative policies and loud calls for military modernization were at first warmly welcomed by the army establishment. But the army has always had its own factional quarrels, and some of these seem to have been exacerbated by the new leadership's policies. The new stress in Peking on the modernization of the air force and the navy—which played a key role in overthrowing the Gang of Four—means that the ground forces will get less than they would like.

The resources available to Peking for military modernization are so severely limited, and the air force and navy have been starved of funds for so long, that they are the obvious favorites. Press attacks on the Gang for neglecting the needs of the air force and navy, and for advocating a "continental" strategy based on the ground forces, have shown clearly enough which way the wind was blowing.

It would follow that the army opposition has its main strength in the ground forces. The main burden of the press attack on it is to be found in articles by "loyal" military leaders, including a former chief of staff who was recently restored to favor to supervise the program of military modernization. The obscure language of historical analogy they use is meant to be decoded by the Chinese military for whom the articles are intended.

They denounce those Communist military leaders who relied on the greater numerical strength of their forces to challenge the Mao faction in the past. This lesson from the 1930s, when brought up to date, can be read as a reference to today's ground forces, whose numbers are far greater than those of the air force or navy. In the 1930s Mao's military challengers argued that numerical strength was might, and that might was right—which evidently is what those who dispose of the greater numerical strength argue today. "Such nonsense is certainly not worth refuting," says one of the generals writing in the People's Daily today. Why, then, mention it at all?

Another general explains that Mao's challenger who claimed to be the stronger, because he controlled the larger army, had used this to assert his "independence" of the party leadership. He angrily rejects this "warlord logic" of the 1930s, and calls on his readers to reject the "warlordism" of those who seek to "usurp the leadership of the army" today. It is the regional military commanders, the mainstay of the ground forces, who are the "warlords" of today. They have been repeatedly accused in recent years of converting their regional commands into "independent kingdoms."

One article now accuses the military of disobeying orders "on the pretext of resisting erroneous leadership." These were obviously orders from the highest political authorities, for the article adds that "we must all the more resolutely struggle against any assertion of independence from the party central committee."

Another article identified the central issue when it recalled how Mao rejected the claim that he was "weakening the army"—which is what the argument is about today. The post-Mao political structure is so unstable that the resentment of some ground force and regional commanders could be used to good effect by those who want to challenge the new Peking leadership. The articles in the Peking press show that this is precisely what the new leadership fears.

Panama and U.S. Policy Elsewhere

By C.L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON—A great complaint about the previous Republican administration was that—prior to its utter disintegration during the Watergate scandal—U.S. foreign policy had been virtually paralyzed by the Vietnam war in every area outside Southeast Asia.

The question now asked abroad is this: Has U.S. diplomacy become so bogged down by arguments over Senate ratification of the Panama Canal treaty that it is becoming ineffective?

Secretary of State Vance categorically denies that there is any justification for such concern. He says worries about the canal treaty's fate are of course considerable, yet they are not mirrored in any delay regarding high priority diplomatic issues—like SALT negotiations, the Middle East or southern Africa.

No Delays

There are naturally certain long-term discussions which are, have been and will be taking place and on whose ultimate solution nobody can guess with accuracy. Thus, it is impossible to foresee how much time it will require before a final framework for full relations with China is arranged. But, says Vance, no artificial delays have been injected by the Panama problem.

As an example of the kind of diplomatic highway that might appear blocked—or detoured—because of the canal argument one might conjecture that the nasty Greco-Turkish crisis (directly linked to Cyprus) could be affected. This does not, however, seem to be the case. The immediate reason to stall on this perplexing matter is the Greek election of Nov. 20 when Premier Caramanlis hopes to confirm his parliamentary majority.

It would be foolish for any party to the argument—or any friend of the participants—to make even the gentlest gesture until after that vote. However, Clark Clifford, President Carter's special envoy on this affair, talks of making a new trip to the Aegean region later.

Whether he actually does (because he has recently been unwell), Washington remains extremely concerned about the area. It is in close consultation with certain U.S. allies to see if they can't share part of the negotiating burden that seeks to compose NATO's nastiest confrontation.

A similar effort to secure allied cooperation is being displayed with reference to southern Africa. Here again the shadow of Panama seems—at least so far—to have had no slowing-up effect. Both Western nations and Western private business concerns (European and American) have cooperated and appear to be cooperating even more to apply pressures on Prime Minister John Vorster to equalize racial opportunities in South Africa.

And certainly the problem of ratifying the canal treaty—delicate and dangerous as it is—has had no effect on the pace or substance of nuclear negotiations, either SALT talks with the Soviet Union or discussions of peaceful atomic problems affecting U.S. friends. The latter category includes West German relations with Brazil and French relations with Pakistan on reactors.

It was strikingly confirmed that Soviet-U.S. bilateral exchanges on nuclear issues are moving quietly but perceptibly ahead when Brezhnev signalled willingness to call a moratorium on all tests, including those for peaceful purposes.

Likewise, as reported in a previous column, one urgent reason for President Carter's four-continent journey abroad—now deferred—is to discuss with Brazil that country's reactor contract with West Germany and to discuss with India the complex relationship of that country's own nuclear program with the deal between its rival, Pakistan, and France.

Assurances Given

Already—though this has not yet been advertised—U.S. diplomacy has made considerable advances on this general subject with both Bonn and Paris. Neither capital, despite U.S. urging, has agreed to call off existing sales contracts with Brasilia and Islamabad respectively. Nevertheless, both have given Washington assurances that in the future they will transfer abroad neither sensitive technologies nor sensitive equipment.

Finally, the United States is forging ahead slowly on preliminary talks with the Soviet Union about another SALT accord, despite often savage and sometimes ill-informed arguments in this city about its implications.

What the administration ultimately seeks is a halt to the present rate of spending in the arms race, a reduction in the number of the deadliest weapons and a limitation in qualitative improvement of such weapons. The goal is approximate arms parity between the two superpowers and a consequent decrease in the theoretical likelihood of nuclear war.

Thus, according to Vance, though the Panama Canal treaty ratification prospects seem at least temporarily blocked in the Senate, the progress of major diplomacy in other fields is not.

Letters

Tout Compris?

I read with great interest the article about me (IHT, Oct. 25), "Tito, 3-Star Restaurant and an Unpaid Bill," by Samuel Justice.

I should have thought that Anglo-Saxon journalists would have understood the hidden humor behind the so-called information from Philippe Bouvard, which was taken up therein.

And even, should they have believed such information, I would have thought that they would have verified it.

As you can well imagine, President Tito does not pass by the cashier's office to pay for his bills, but I do want to reassure your readers that:

1) I am still smiling.
2) I was paid by return mail.

MICHEL GUERARD.
Eugénie-les-Bains, France.

The 'Fare' Question

Re "Not All Fare" (Letters, Nov. 3):

Anything written by C.E. Meyer Jr., president of TWA (IHT, Oct. 29-30), must be biased toward the interests of that company. On the same editorial page that day was an article by John Wayne on the Panama Canal treaties, which was also biased but very informative. Let us take the information that Mr. Meyer gives us and let the propaganda pass.

IATA doesn't want more airlines on the North Atlantic route so they would like to bury Freddie Laker. However, if Mr. Laker can turn a profit from "no frills fares," then why shouldn't IATA use the idea, too? To congratulate Mr. Laker on the idea was correctly done by Mr. Meyer and by others, myself included, who have used Mr. Laker's airline.

The writer of the letter, Norman Snider, makes a mistake when he says that it is virtually impossible to overload today's jets. Every airline has its maximum gross take-off weight. At maximum weight one must leave off something if there is to be more baggage, either freight or mail (which translates into money for the airline) or fuel (which translates into risk). I do believe in liberalizing the limit of excess baggage, but not by doing away with it. I may add that when traveling on business I carry and pay for over 100 kilos of excess baggage.

The airlines, with their added fuel costs and ever-increasing salary expenses, still give us the best deal for our travel dollar.

ROY TELFORD.
Paris.

Unrelenting Legacies Of History

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—Life would be so much easier for presidents if only history would divide itself into neat segments whose beginnings and ends coincided with the dates of our quadrennial elections.

That way, there would be a chance for each new chief executive to begin with a clean slate and for his critics to judge him on his own efforts. But reality affords no such convenience; as presidents inevitably find themselves mired in the muck of the past.

These reflections are provoked by the spectacle of President Carter, during the past week, struggling with two seemingly disparate problems—Richard Helms and the financing of the Social Security fund. It may be that they have nothing in common except as carryovers from previous presidencies, but that in itself is enough.

It is enough, that is, to remind us that events of the past can cause predicaments for a new president who had no part in their creation.

Jimmy Carter had no responsibility for the decisions of the federal government which led to the covert CIA agency intervention in Chilean politics. He was far from the Washington scene when then-CIA director Helms decided to conceal that involvement from a questioning Senate committee, rather than compromise the security of his agency operations.

Yet it is Carter who now bears the brunt of the controversy over the Justice Department's decision to allow Helms to plead nolo contendere to a lesser charge than perjury and to avoid any jail sentence for his crime.

Issue of Pardon

The decision is being compared to President Ford's pardon of Richard Nixon. And it may be worth remembering that Carter, unlike most other Democrats, declined to make that pardon a major issue in his contest with Ford last year.

To whatever extent Carter was involved in the Justice Department decision—and the reports are not clear on that—he seems to have been at ease with the judgment that the national interest would not be served, and could be jeopardized, by putting Helms in the dock to defend himself.

Like Ford, Carter is now being accused of hypocrisy—an unwelcome echo from the past.

In the case of Social Security financing, the charge against the President is not hypocrisy but inconsistency. Specifically, the claim is that despite all his talk about stimulating the economy through tax reductions, Carter is about to sign one of the biggest peacetime tax increases in history.

There's no doubt the Social Security tax increases, approved in slightly differing forms by the House and Senate, will put a noticeable dent in the take-home pay of every U.S. worker.

But the imbalance in the Social Security trust fund was accumulating for years before Carter became President. It was allowed to slide until now because neither the Democrats in Congress nor the Republicans in the White House had any stomach to tackle the problem in 1976, an election year. So it, like Helms, comes back to haunt Carter now.

Unfortunately for the President, this is not one of those situations where, having swallowed the bitter medicine of the past, he can move on and look forward with confidence.

Having acquiesced in what seems to many lenient treatment of Helms, Carter now acquires an even heavier personal responsibility to guarantee there are no similar abuses of power in the CIA.

As for Social Security, the about-to-be-passed tax increases have finally dramatized for all to see the inevitable political conflict between those workers who pay for the ever-increasing dependents to the aged, and those who receive those benefits. That generational conflict will play an increasing role in our politics starting in 1980, when Carter himself may well be the man in the middle.

The legacies of history—for presidents—are unrelenting.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed or with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1977

Pound Surges 2.25 Cents on Saudi Report

Story Also Hits Value of Dollar

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ).—The pound surged 2.25 U.S. cents to $1.8258 in hectic late trading today following an unconfirmed report from Paris that Saudi Arabia intends to begin pricing a portion of its oil exports in sterling.

The dollar, meanwhile, plunged against most other major currencies in reaction to the reports.

But dealers emphasized the movement was "exaggerated" due to the thin level of trading, partly to the hour and also because many U.S. banks were closed for election day.

A spokesman for the British Treasury said the government has "no knowledge" of the reported Saudi plan. The Bank of England had no comment on the report, a spokesman stated.

According to a weekly Mideast bulletin published in Paris, An-Nahar Arab Report and Memo, a final decision by Saudi Arabia "is imminent" and stems from "growing signs of disenchantment" about the exchange rate for the dollar—the main pricing unit for oil. The bulletin said that until two years ago Saudi Arabia received some 2 per cent of its oil payments in sterling but halted the procedure when the pound started to depreciate.

Currency dealers said that if the report was accurate, the demand for sterling among oil consuming countries would increase markedly. However, they added that such a development would go against the tenor of current international agreements to reduce the use of sterling in world trade that does not immediately involve Britain.

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar plunged to 2.2465 marks from 2.2604 marks overnight. Some dealers attributed part of the dollar's decline to a report that a Commerzbank director said the U.S. unit should drop to 2.20 marks.

The dollar slid against the Swiss franc to 2.2180 francs from 2.2213 francs and against the French franc at 4.84 francs from 4.8595 francs.

Against the guilder, the U.S. unit was at 2.4325 guilders, down from 2.4340, while it fell almost 2% yen against the Japanese currency in thin trading, easing to 246.55 yen from 248.40 yen overnight.

Plans Involve Huge Tax Increases

For Carter It's the Year of the Bite

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP).—Jimmy Carter's first year in office may well go down in the history books as the year of the bite.

The two most important bills Mr. Carter is pushing through Congress—the energy bill and the Social Security bill—both involve massive new federal taxes. To be sure, the major impact of the two measures will not hit the economy until 1980 and 1981. And the bills are emerging from Congress in many ways substantially changed from the way the Carter administration first proposed them.

Nevertheless, if the measures pass in anywhere near the form expected, Americans could have to pay an estimated $56 billion in added taxes between now and the end of 1981, most of it from 1980 on. Moreover, despite some efforts to ease the impact, much of the new tax burden would be regressive—that is, hit *lower-income taxpayers proportionally harder* than the rich.

On energy, Mr. Carter has proposed what amounts to a series of sales taxes on fuel, designed to discourage consumption. On Social Security, the proposals, among other things, would raise the tax rate on workers' wages.

What is more, the spate of new taxes would add significantly to inflation in the later years. In the case of the energy tax boost, the move would be deliberate: A primary purpose of the bill is to raise energy prices gradually to the level of world prices. But the increases in Social Security payroll taxes also would aid to the price spiral. As they do with other increases in labor costs, many businesses simply would pass the tax boost on to consumers in the form of higher prices.

Unless the administration can offset them, the new tax increases will place a sizable drag on *the economy in 1980 and 1981 by draining away* what otherwise would be money that consumers could spend on purchases.

President Carter has promised he will enlarge his coming tax-cut proposals to take account of the Social Security tax rise. And much of the energy taxes may be rebated in some form or another. But economists say any real move to offset these tax boosts fully would be costly.

As a result, some economists say Mr. Carter has placed himself in a box: To avoid a serious slump three or four years from now, the President will have to cut taxes so sharply in 1980 and 1981 that there will be no room left in the budget for major new initiatives.

Otto Eckstein, a presidential economic adviser during the Johnson administration, says that, in effect, Mr. Carter's modest January program proposals, such as the expected urban-financing plan the administration is considering, may be his last ones.

"There's no question that, as far as his first term in office is concerned, his fiscal initiatives will be over," Mr. Eckstein says. "For the next two years, it's really just going to be a holding action, until the dust settles on these tax measures."

To be sure, both tax increases were necessary. Without some increase in energy prices, analysts say, the nation would not be able to cut back on consumption. And the Social Security trust funds were well-known to be in need of repair.

And the timing of both packages was critical. Politically, Mr. Carter virtually had to propose both during his first year in office in order to take advantage of his "honeymoon" momentum to get them through Congress. To attempt either in an election year would have been a disaster.

U.S. Eyes Floor Price for Steel Imports

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP).—The Carter administration is considering a new plan to aid the American steel industry that would automatically impose stiff tariffs, or extra duties, on imported steel that is sold here below a specific "minimum" price.

The proposal is the centerpiece of a broader package to help American steelmakers being prepared by a special administration task force headed by Anthony Solomon, the under secretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs.

The group met yesterday with key administration economic officials and apparently received broad support for the plan. A final decision on the recommendation is expected within two or three weeks.

Adoption of the new policy almost certainly would spark protests from abroad. U.S. sources estimated the plan would trim Japan's steel exports here by as much as a half, and could wipe out European sales here entirely.

Viscount Etienne Davignon, top steel negotiator for the European Common Market, was in Washington yesterday for meetings with Treasury and State Department officials. He was conferring today with Mr. Solomon and Robert Strauss, President Carter's special trade representative.

[General Counsel of the Treasury Robert Mundheim today denied that the administration is close to adopting such a plan, Reuters reported.

[Appearing before a House Ways and Means subcommittee reviewing enforcement of anti-dumping laws, he questioned the accuracy of the report that the plan could become the centerpiece of a package designed to protect the domestic steel industry.

[Meanwhile, five members of the subcommittee filed a petition with the Treasury charging dumping by British Steel Corp.

[Committee chairman Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, said they acted following reports that British steel has been entering San Francisco at a lower price than Japanese steel, itself questionably priced.]

The effect of the new plan would be to eliminate present delays in imposition of tariffs for "dumping"—the selling of imports here at a price below their cost of production and transportation.

It has been this long period of delay—often running seven months to a year—that has made industry wary of anti-dumping procedures in the past and has set steelmakers clamping for import quotas. Mr. Carter promised the steel producers last month he would speed up the whole process.

The Solomon plan would hasten the process by computing a so-called "reference" price for imported steel products, and then in effect assessing duties immediately on any product found selling here below that price.

The reference price would be set by taking the production and transportation costs of the most efficient producer in each bloc of exporting nations and treating that as a minimum price for all products in that line.

Officials would establish separate reference prices for European and Japanese producers for every product, to take account of cost differences in those two regions. Reference prices for producers elsewhere would be computed separately.

Administration sources said the White House would not need to push through new legislation to put the system into effect, but could merely revise present procedures on its own.

Imposed Immediately

Under the plan proposed by Mr. Solomon, the Treasury would *satisfy itself that an imported* steel product was selling here at below its reference price, then "withhold appraisal" on the case—a technical move that would pave the way for temporary duties.

The government would begin collecting these duties immediately and hold them in escrow pending a final *ruling.*

The Treasury has taken similar steps already in a case involving Gilmore Steel Corp., in which it determined that foreign steelmakers were selling plate here at 32 per cent below production costs.

Since the ruling, a month ago, the government has been collecting sizable duties, and analysts say the move has virtually halted all imports of plate steel.

Officials said that if the Solomon plan is successful, the United States may try to promote it as a model for other major nations *to adopt as part of a worldwide* agreement on steel designed to handle the problem on a multilateral basis.

The plan would be part of a broader package the administration is preparing to help the domestic steel industry that officials say could include some new tax breaks and postponement of *pollution-control requirements.*

Market Turns Back Profit-Taking Wave

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (IHT).—The three-day-old market rally lost most of its momentum today but still managed to finish mostly higher *after turning back* a tide of profit-taking.

Trading activity slowed somewhat due to today's banking holiday and heavy rainfalls which kept some traders away from their offices.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 0.17 point to 816.27. It was off 0.43 at 3 p.m. and climbed a total of 14.59 points in the three previous sessions.

Some 785 issues gained against about 555 decliners.

Volume totaled 19.21 million shares compared with 21.27 million yesterday.

Analysts said a growing belief that the Federal Reserve has completed its latest round of credit tightening helped the market.

They said, however, that investors remain concerned about the outcome of President Carter's energy legislation, bogged down in Congress.

General Motors, the volume leader, advanced 1/4 to 69. Yesterday, the company declared a special dividend and raised its regular dividend. Ford Motor rose 7/8 to 43 7/8 and Chrysler was unchanged at 14 3/8.

The NYSE's biggest percentage mover was heavily-traded Interstate United, a takeover target. The company said it agreed to sell assets to an unnamed company.

Wrigley's jumped 4 1/2 to 92 1/2 but the company said it knew of no reason for the stock's activity.

Bayuk Cigars, which ended merger talks and projected higher earnings, fell 1 1/8 to 7 7/8. Vetco was up 1/4 at 22 7/8. Combustion Engineering, unchanged at 35 5/8, extended its tender offer for Vetco shares. Carborundum jumped 3 1/4 to 49 1/8.

Prices closed higher on the American Stock Exchange in moderate trading. The Amex index rose 0.18 to 113.85.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Boeing

Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	891.3	798.7
Profits	38.9	22.7
Per Share	0.94	0.53
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,890.0	2,710.0
Profits	124.5	65.4
Per Share	2.93	1.54

Genesco

First Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	260.7	259.1
Profits	4.3	3.1
Per Share	0.27	0.18

Mexico Gets Credit Worth $1.2 Billion

FRANKFURT, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ).—Mexico today received a credit of $1.2 billion from an international bank consortium, its biggest single borrowing ever and one which will push its net 1977 borrowings above the $3-billion ceiling set by the International Monetary Fund.

The seven-year credit carries an interest rate of 1 3/4 per cent above the London interbank offering rate.

Belgian Jobless Rate

BRUSSELS, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ).—The number of persons in Belgium officially registered as unemployed and entitled to benefits rose to a record high of 272,622 at the end of October, up 1.2 per cent from mid-October and rising 4.6 per cent in a month, figures of the Labor Office showed.

EEC Output Rises

BRUSSELS, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ).—The seasonally adjusted August industrial production index in the Common Market stood at 116.5 (1970 equals 100) up 0.25 per cent from July and rising 1.8 per cent from August, 1976, Eurostat, the EEC statistics office, reported.

Needed to Control Money Supply

Strong Rise Seen in U.S. Interest Rates

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ).—*Some American bankers contend* that U.S. interest rates will have to rise a lot further next year if the Federal Reserve is to regain control over the rate of money-supply expansion.

Speaking to reporters in London today, Beryl Sprinkel, chief economist of Harris Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago and an expert in monetary theory, said that in his opinion the Federal Reserve has consistently underestimated the level of interest rates needed to bring about moderate growth of the U.S. monetary aggregates.

He said that as a result of this underestimation, money-supply expansion greatly exceeded the target levels announced by the Federal Reserve through most of this year.

The most recent money-supply data show that in September *and October together*, the narrow M-1 version of the money supply, mainly sight deposits and currency in circulation, was rising at an 11.9-per-cent annual rate, whereas the broader M-2 version, which also includes time deposits except for certificates of deposit, was rising at a 9.9-per-cent rate. The Fed's interim target range for the two-month period was 2 to 7 per cent for M-1 and 4 to 8 per cent for M-2.

9% Prime Rate Seen

Mr. Sprinkel asserted that the Fed will have to progressively raise interest rates in each of the coming four quarters to *achieve a moderate money-supply* growth.

He predicted that by the end of next year, commercial banks will have raised their prime rate to 9 per cent from the present *level of 7.75 per cent.* He also estimated that long-term, double-A-rated industrial bond kields will rise to around 9.1 per cent toward the end of next year from the present level of 8 per cent.

A similar view was expressed recently by Albert Wojnilower chief economist of First Boston Corp., who said in a speech that he expects the key federal funds rate, which affects bank reserves and ultimately the amount of money creation, will be forced up to around 8 per cent next year from the present level of 6.5 per cent. He said the prime rate "should nudge 9 per cent and could go higher unless banks *settle for a smaller mark-up* over their cost of money than they are charging now."

Alan Lerner, an economist at Bankers Trust Co., said in a recent market letter that the present rate of expansion of the money supply implies a 12-per-cent nominal rate of economic growth over the next 12 months. He said that since it is unlikely that the economy will be able to produce a real rate of growth of more than 4 to 4.5 per cent, the rate of inflation could rise to 7.5 or 8 per cent unless the Fed takes corrective action.

Bank Launches New Plan for Firms

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ).—Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has quietly launched an assault aimed at giving it greater participation in the booming commercial paper market, where corporations borrow from one another, bypassing the banking system.

The assault is in the form of a new loan program that will allow paper issuers to borrow from Morgan for short periods at interest rates well below the industry's prime rate, which usually has been considered the minimum charge on corporate loans.

Commercial paper is the designation for short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations and sold to investors, mainly other companies. The instrument has been around since the 1800s, but has gained widespread appeal only in the past two decades.

Currently, commercial paper outstanding is at a record of more than $62.9 billion, up from about $8 billion in 1963. The steep growth has been due mainly to the fact that paper is a cheaper source of funds than bank borrowings. Blue chip corporations, for example can currently obtain 30-day funds in the paper market at an annual interest rate of less than 6 3/4, compared with the banking industry's 7 3/4 prime rate.

Morgan Guaranty stresses that it is not out to win over, or even to compete directly with, the paper market. Instead, it said it hopes to fill a service gap, so that corporations can come to the bank for funds when, for one reason or another, the paper market is not an attractive alternative. It is also hoped the service will give it a competitive edge in selling other bank products.

The new service goes under a *cumbersome name: Commercial* Paper Adjustment Facility. It is available to corporate customers that have lines of credit at the bank to back up their commercial paper operations.

The program will allow the companies to borrow for up to 10 days at a time at an interest charge only fractionally above Morgan's own cost of funds. The interest rate will float daily, depending on the bank's own cost of funds.

Unlike normal practice, the borrower will not be required to leave any funds on deposit as a compensation for the actual borrowing. The company, however, will still have to maintain the usual 10 per cent compensating balance for *the back-up line itself.*

Usually, high-grade corporations must keep a compensating balance equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the back-up line, plus another 10 per cent of what they actually borrow. In addition, those borrowings have been priced at the prime rate.

According to a Morgan official, the rate on the special facility Friday was 6.85 per cent, which money analysts said was probably only 1/4 percentage point above Morgan's own cost for obtaining incremental funds.

By contrast, under traditional methods, a bank borrowing on Friday would have carried a 7.75-per-cent rate plus a 10-per-cent compensating balance, bringing the net cost to more than 8.5 per cent. By some estimates, 10-day commercial paper would have garnered a total interest cost of only 6 per cent to 6.125 per cent.

Pound Reenters Eurobond Market After Five Years

PARIS, Nov. 3 (IHT).—The pound-sterling sector of the Eurobond market, dormant since 1972, was reopened today when the European Coal and Steel Community announced plans to raise £15 million in the international market.

The reopening was expected following the re-emergence of sterling as a currency deemed likely to appreciate now that it is floating freely.

The indicated coupon is 10 per cent. A sinking fund, which begins operating at the end of the first year, will reduce the average life of the 12-year issue to 9.3 years. The coupon represents a slight premium over the yields of nine-year government issues in the domestic market.

To comply with British exchange controls, the issue is technically a sterling/U.S. dollar issue. This makes it a foreign security which obliges U.K. residents *to go through the investment* premium market to subscribe for the bonds—a process designed to discourage such purchases. The dollar option, however, is no exchange-rate guarantee for investors. Rather, they will have the right to request payment of interest or principal in dollars and the rate of exchange will be that prevailing on the payment date.

To facilitate trading the Bank of England is said to be prepared, in principle, to permit a number of U.K. dealers to borrow sterling from nonresidents (the Eurosterling market) to assist their market-making activities on a par with Continental dealers.

Chase Manhattan Ends Program Of Stock Buying

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ).—Chase Manhattan Bank has decided to drop its controversial program under *which customers* can purchase specific stocks through regular monthly payments.

The program, called Automatic Investment Service, was started in 1973 and was immediately criticized by the securities industry as an inappropriate activity for a bank. Fearing stiff competition, *broker-dealers charged* such programs were in violation of the Glass-Steagall Act, which prohibits commercial banks from engaging in investment banking activities.

But it was the lack of investor interest in the program that led Chase to drop the plan. "We never made any money on it," *said a Chase spokesman.*

When the program was initiated, Chase hoped to sign up about 55,000 customers, or nearly 12 per cent of those holding Chase checking accounts. Instead, at its peak in 1975, the program had enrolled only 3,035. As of September, the number slipped to about 2,000.

Profits in U.S. Rose in 1st Half But Not Enough

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—U.S. corporate profit margins climbed in the first half of 1977, but not enough to support a much-needed boom in capital spending, the Conference Board said in its monthly magazine.

The board said most corporations have a reasonably comfortable liquidity position, and the maintenance of margins does not appear to threaten the steady increase in business spending for new plant and equipment.

However, unless a better profit picture emerges, the much-desired and much-need acceleration in the trend of capital spending is unlikely to emerge it said.

The board said second-quarter profits rose 7.5 per cent from first-quarter levels, reaching an annual rate of $104.3 billion.

Poor Prospects Seen for Europe In Next 2 Years

BRUSSELS, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ).—Under current circumstances, there is little scope for a distinct economic expansion in Europe and the business cycle in 1978 and 1979 will continue to show a rather indifferent trend, Kredietbank says in its latest weekly bulletin.

The bank finds the economic trends in Europe worrying with analysts at a loss whether to predict Western European economies are heading for a new recession or a period of cyclical stagnation at a low level.

The real growth in the gross national product of most Common Market countries may not exceed 2 per cent to 3 per cent, the bank said. Top EEC economic experts argue that a GNP growth *of at least 4 per cent annually* is necessary to reduce record unemployment in the community, currently running at over 6 million persons jobless.

By contrast, everything seems to indicate that the economic growth in the United States will remain sufficiently vigorous in the years to come to ensure at *least that it exerts no unfavor*able influence on world trade, Kredietbank said.

Kredietbank noted that several major European countries such as France, Britain, West Germany and Belgium had switched cautiously to a slightly stimulating budgetary policy from a restrictive policy, a fact that may justify less *gloomy expecta*tion for Europe as a whole.

While it appears premature to suppose that West European countries are heading for a recession, Kredietbank said, a host of structural economic problems seem to indicate that the next few years will not be "flowing with milk and honey."

PUK Turnover Up

PARIS, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ).—Consolidated turnover of Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann, major aluminum and chemical group, rose 23 per cent to 19.464 billion francs during the first nine months of this year, the company reported.

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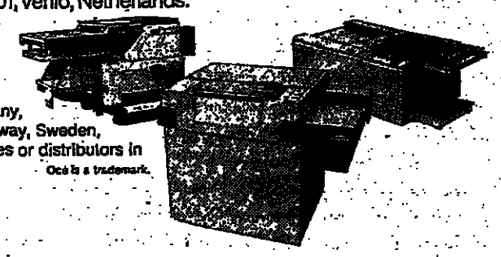
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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 8

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
37⅞	31⅛	AGF	2	6.?	10	35	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	15⅝	AMF	1.24	7.2	8	73	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	12⅞	APL	1	7.5	6	65	13½	13¼	13¼	
50¾	36¾	ARA	1.45	3.8	10	13	38	37⅞	37⅞	
23⅞	17¼	ASA	.80	3.8		76	21¼	21	21⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	7¾	ATO	.40	4.5	6	7	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
53	35⅞	AbbtLb	1.20	2.4	14	192	51	50⅝	50⅞	+ ⅜
12⅛	9½	AcmeC	.60	5.2	17	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
13¾	11⅝	AdmEx	1.16e	9.4		8	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅞	AdmMl	.15e	3.2	6	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
15⅜	9⅝	Addrsg	.10e	.8		74	13¼	13	13	
28⅞	28⅝	AetnaLf	1.60	4.6	5	640	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅜
16	10⅝	Aguirre				53	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
21½	15⅛	Ahmans	.80	4.2	5	28	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Alleen			58	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
35⅝	21	AirPrd	.40	1.5	11	45	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	AirbFrt	.70	5.0	11	14	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
34⅞	26¾	Airco	1.35	4.4	6	19	30⅞	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
19⅜	13	Akzona	1.20	9.3	18	29	13	d12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
16¾	14⅜	AlaGas	1.40	8.5	6	4	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
116½	110	AlaP pf	11	9.8		z20	112	112	112	
22	12⅞	Alaskin	.65	4.6	9	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
20⅝	15⅛	Albany	.80	5.0	5	5	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	
6¼	5	Alberto	.36	4.8	14	6	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
27⅞	19⅞	Albertsn	.80	3.2	9	18	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
25½	22⅛	AlcanAl	1.40	4.7	6	454	22⅝	d22	22	— ½
23⅞	18⅛	AlcoStd	.56	4.5	5	9	21⅜	21	21⅛	+ ¼
40¾	16⅛	AlconLb	.32	.8	28	73	40⅝	40⅝	40⅞	
8⅞	5⅝	Alexdr	.40	6.8	8	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅜	AllgCp	.60a	4.3	6	5	14⅛	14	14	
25⅛	16⅝	AllgLd	1.20	7.5	10	21	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
22⅝	16⅛	AllgPw	1.68	8.1	8	73	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
16	12¾	AllenGp	.70	4.1	7	169	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	20	Allergan	.50	2.7	12	47	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	38⅞	AlldCh	2	4.8	9	505	42⅝	41⅞	42	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅜	AlldMnt	.72	5.8	7	10	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
13	10	AlldPd	.60e	4.8	45	12	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
24⅞	17⅜	AlldStr	1.10	5.1	6	7	21⅝	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
4⅛	2½	AlldSup				8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	22⅛	AllisCh	1.70	4.6	4	103	24⅝	23⅞	24	
11⅛	8⅛	AllrtAut	.60b	5.9	5	12	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
19	12⅜	AlphPrt	.20a	4.9	4	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
59½	40⅝	Alcoa	1.80	4.3	8	602	42⅝	42	42	— ⅛
35⅝	20¼	AmlSug	2	9.9		11	21	20⅝	20¼	— ⅜
59⅞	39⅛	Amax	1.75	5.0	10	103	35	34⅝	34⅞	+ ½
141	84¼	Amax pf	3.25			11	87	85⅝	85½	— ½
59⅝	41	Amax pf	3	7.1		6	42¼	42¼	42⅛	— ⅛
33⅜	21⅜	AMBAC	1.30	4.0	9	87	32⅛	32	32⅛	— ⅛
14	10⅝	Amcord	.80	6.2	6	69	13	13	13	
24⅞	19½	Amrce	1.20	5.6	6	107	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	
37⅜	25⅝	AHess	.80b	2.9	5	210	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
82	60½	AHes pf	3.50	5.6		36	62⅝	62¼	62⅝	+ ¼
24	16	AAirFlt	.84	3.7	8	27	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
14⅝	8	AmAir			3	95	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
5	2⅜	AmAir wt				30	3⅜	3	3	
22¾	20⅝	AAir pf	2.18	10.		23	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	ABaker	1.20	7.5	6	13	16	15	16	
48⅝	41⅛	ABrnds	3.00	7.0	8	39	43½	43⅛	43½	
36	20½	ABrd pf	1.70	7.3		1	23⅜	d23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
47¼	36	ABdcst	1	2.5	7	486	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅛
42⅛	35⅝	AmCan	2.50	7.0	6	54	36	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	ACentry				13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
19½	16	ACredt	1.20	7.3	5	23	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	22	ACyan	1.50	6.3	9	156	23⅞	23½	23¾	
27⅞	23⅛	ADT	.96	3.9	10	33	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
14⅞	12¾	ADual pf	.84a	5.9		29	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
25¾	23	AElPw	2.12	8.8	9	278	24⅜	23⅞	24	
47⅝	25	AmExp	1.40	3.7	11	368	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅝	AFamily	.50	3.9	5	51	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	AmFnSys			6	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
75	18⅛	AFnSy pf				203	15½	15½	15½	
25⅝	20½	AGnBd	1.96e	8.1		27	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
19	16⅝	AGnCv	1.32	7.7		16	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	17⅝	AGenIns	.90	4.3	5	183	21	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
30	25⅝	AGIn pf	2.80	6.3		50	28⅞	29¼	29⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	16¼	AmHoist	1	4.9	7	230	21	19⅞	20⅝	— ⅜
32½	24⅞	AHome	1.20	4.4	14	622	27⅝	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
31	22	AmHosp	.56	2.1	13	161	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
5⅝	4	AmInvst	.24	4.9	7	20	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
17⅝	10⅝	AMI	.48	3.0	8	46	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
15	8	AMedcp	.50b	3.6	7	524	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	AmMotrs			6	327	4⅛	4	4⅛	
47½	40	ANatR	2.80	6.5	7	64	43⅛	42⅞	43⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅞	AShip	.60a	3.7	8	36	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	25⅞	AStand	2	5.8	7	305	34⅛	33½	34⅛	+1⅛
96½	73⅜	AStd pf	4.75	5.2		1	92	92	92	+ ½
11	6⅛	ASterll	.30	3.5	28	62	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛

ESMARK

thinks turkey-basting is tiresome.



So do modern housewives. Which is why the tender, self-basting Butterball® Swift's Premium Turkeys from Esmark's food company, Swift, are on the dinner plates of 50,000,000 Americans during the Thanksgiving/Christmas season. Quite a fan club! Swift, widely known for its nourishing proteins, holds over 700 patents on products, processing equipment, and methods. Swift—one of four growth companies involving Esmark in food, fuel, fertilizers, and personal products. Esmark, Inc., 55 East Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
1 M.	6⅛-6¼	3¾-3⅞	1 -1¼	4⅝-4⅞
2 M.	6⅜-6⅜	3¾-4	1⅜-2⅛	5¼-5½
3 M.	7⅛-7¼	3⅞-4	1⅜-2⅛	5⅝-5⅞
6 M.	7⅜-7⅝	3⅜-4⅛	2¼-2⅝	6⅛-6⅜
1 Y.	7½-7⅝	3⅜-4⅛	2⅜-2¾	6¾-7

European Gold Markets

Nov. 8, 1977

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	164.70	164.80	—1.60
Zurich	166.125	164.625	—2.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	165.69	165.56	—1.05

U.S. dollars per ounce.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	24.20
Albert Heijn	101
Algembank	329
Amrobank	68.10
A'dam Rub	87.50
Fokker	22
Heineken	110
H.V.A.	46.20
Holl-Am-H	110.80
Hoogovens	26.20
K.L.M.	113
Nat Nederl	94.30
Pakhoed	60.10
Philips'	26.30
Robeco	174.50
Rolinco	127.20
Royal Dutch	139
Unilever	127.80
Van Ommer	135
Ver Mach	45

Brussels

Arbed	1,720
Brux-Lamb	1,560
Cock Ougree	360
Electrobel	6,450
GB-Inno-BM	1,890
Hoboken	2,420
Pétrofina	3,755
Ph Gevaert	1,246
Soc Générale	1,860
Solvay	2,630
Un Minière	766

Frankfurt

AEG	88.50
BASF	148.50
Bayer	138.70
Commerzbk	215.50
Cont Gummi	72.20
Daimler	372
Demag	150
Deutbank	299
DresdeBk	240.10
Hoechst	138
Hoesch	43.60
Karlstd	369
Kaufhof	244.50
KHD	169
Lufthansa	111
Mannesmann	160.20
Metallgesell	238
Neckermann	126.60
RWE new	184.50
Schering	255
Siemens	291.10
Thyssen	113
Varta	184.50
Veba	119.30
Volkswagen	212.60

London

Anglo-Am cp	2.60
Anglo-Am	0.31
Barclay Bk	3
Beecham Gr	6.28
BICC	1.04
Boots	2.27
Bowater	1.60
Brit-Am-Tob	2.54
Brit-Oxyg	8.725
Brit Pet	8.80
Burmah	0.52
CadburySc	0.38
Chartered	1.20
Courtaulds	1.10
DeBeer D	2.86
Decca Rec	4.90
Distillers	1.68
Dunlop	0.91
E Mus Ind	2.04
GEC	2.50
FreeStGed	£12.50
GKN	9.70
Glaxo Gr	5.96
Gold Fields	1.80
Gt Un St	3.20
Guinness	1.77
Hawker-Sidd	1.82
Hudson Bay	$18.50
Imp Chem	3.60
Imps	0.77
Mark&Spen	1.54
Metal Box	3
Nichols	0.57
Plessey	1
Rand Mines	0.365
Rank Org	2.40
Royal Dutch	40
R.T.Z.	1.90
Shell	5.42
Thorn (A)	4
Tube Invest	3.80
Union Carb	2.60
Vickers	1.83
War L3½	33 ⅞
West Deep	$10
West Drief	$26 ⅝
West Hold	$19.50
West Min	1.08
Woolworth	0.60
ZCI	0.50

Milan

Bastogi	510
ERBA	950
ErcMarelli	205
Fiat	1,961
Finsider	88
Generali	35,500
IFI	2,165
Italgas	
Italsider	
LaRinas	43.50
Montedis	185
Olivetti	926
Pirelli	2,162
Snia Visco	606

Paris

Air Liquide	268
Allmentaire	85.90
Aquitaine	373.50
BSN	462
Carrefour	1,381
Cim Lafarge	165
Cie Bancaire	302
CFP	97.10
CGE	278.10
CCF	97.50
Ferodo	385
Imétal	62
L'Oréal	661
Mach Bull	28
Michelin	1,250
Moët-Henn	400
Moulinex	181
Paribas	170
PUK	81
Penarroya	39.90
Perrier	125
Peugeot	286.10
Rh Poulenc	55
Saclior	22.60
St Gobain	127
Suez	237
Télémécan	695
Thomson	172.40
Usinor	20.40

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,425
Buehrle	2,540
B Boveri	1,610
Ciba Geigy	1,340
Cr Suisse	2,340
Fischer	805
HofRochN	9,425
Nestlé	3,585
Sandoz	4,125
Sté B Suisse	409
Sulzer	2,750
U.B. Suisse	3,210

b—Bid.

New Issue — This announcement appears as a matter of record only. — November 9, 1977

NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY

(MAGYAR NEMZETI BANK) BUDAPEST

DM 100,000,000

6½% Bearer Bonds of 1977/1985

Issue price: 100%

DRESDNER BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

AMEX BANK LIMITED — BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA — BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

DG BANK DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK — KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL — NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

ÖSTERREICHISCHE LÄNDERBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — ORION BANK LIMITED

ABD SECURITIES CORPORATION — ALAHLI BANK OF KUWAIT (K.S.C.) — ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
A. E. AMES & CO. LIMITED — AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. — ARAB FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS COMPANY S.A.K.
THE ARAB AND MORGAN GRENFELL FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED — BANCA DEL GOTTARDO — BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO
BANCO DI ROMA — BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.) — BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.
BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR — BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ — BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE NORDEUROPE S.A. — BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS — BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG
BANQUE WORMS — BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK
BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK — JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.
BERLINER BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK — CENTRAL WECHSEL- UND CREDITBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP — COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE LA DRESDNER BANK AG — DRESDNER BANK INTERNATIONAL —
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN — CRÉDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE — CRÉDIT LYONNAIS
CREDITO ITALIANO — DAIWA EUROPE N.V. — RICHARD DAUS & CO. BANKIERS
DELBRÜCK & CO. — DEN DANSKE BANK AF 1871 AKTIESELSKAB — DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK
DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE — DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK — — DEUTSCHE LÄNDERBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — EFFECTENBANK — WARBURG AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
GENOSSENSCHAFTLICHE ZENTRALBANK AG VIENNA — GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — HAMBROS BANK LIMITED
HAMBURGISCHE LANDESBANK — GIROZENTRALE — — HARDY-SLOMAN BANK GMBH — GEORG HAUCK & SOHN
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KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED — KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.) — KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K.
KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.) — LANDESBANK RHEINLAND-PFALZ — GIROZENTRALE — — LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
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B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO. — MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED — THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD.
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REUSCHEL & CO. — N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS LIMITED — SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. LIMITED — SCHRÖDER, MÜNCHMEYER, HENGST & CO. — SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE — SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE S.A. — SOCIÉTÉ SÉQUANAISE DE BANQUE
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TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT — UNION BANK OF FINLAND LTD. — UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANÇAISES — U.B.A.F.
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S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD. — WESTFALENBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — WÜRTTEMBERGISCHE BANK
YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) LIMITED

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
36½	27⅛	AmStrs	2.10	7.1	7	5	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	
65⅛	58⅝	ATT	4.20	7.0	9	1015	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝	+ ⅛
68⅜	61⅛	ATT pf	4	6.4		25	62⅝	62¼	62⅝	+ ⅛
51¾	48⅝	ATT pf	3.64	7.3		25	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞	
57½	49⅛	ATT pf	3.74	7.3		64	51⅛	50⅞	51	+ ⅛
13⅞	11⅝	AWatWk	.76	5.6	5	19	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	15	Ameron	1	6.6	6	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅞	AmesD	.40	3.8	4	2	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
35	27	Ametek	1.40	4.7	9	39	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅞	Amfac	1	6.3	25	75	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	11½	AMIC	.10	.8	4	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	24⅛	AMPInc	.48	1.8	14	260	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
13½	9⅛	Ampco	.60	5.8	7	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
11⅛	7⅝	Ampex			10	182	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	AmrepCp				11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
26⅝	18⅛	Amstar	1.35	7.2	8	25	18⅞	d18⅝	18⅝	
8⅞	7⅛	Amst pf	.68	8.4		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
55⅞	44	Amsted	2.40	4.9	8	12	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅞	Amtel	.44	3.5	10	722	u12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅞
32⅝	26⅛	AnchrH	1.50	5.6	7	25	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
26⅛	19⅛	AndC'ay	1	4.8	7	35	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Angelica	.24	4.2	7	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Anixter	.24	3.3	8	27	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Ansu'Co	.53t	6.2		15	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
23⅛	15⅛	Apache	.70	3.9	10	41	18	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
50⅛	32⅛	ApcoOil			10	16	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
95⅛	88	ApPw pf	8.12	8.8		z100	92	92	92	
19⅛	10⅛	ApldDig			12	181	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
44½	23⅛	ApldDig pf	1	3.2		29	31	31	31	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	ApplMg			49	36	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
17⅛	13⅛	ArcataN	.76	4.9	7	12	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	15⅛	ArchrD	.20b	1.0	11	209	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	ArcticEnt			10	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Aristar			16	54	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	18⅛	ArizPSv	1.68	8.4	6	121	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
120	112	ArizPpf	10.70	9.6		z230	113	112	112	
12	8⅛	ArkBest	.52b	5.6	5	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
35⅛	28⅞	ArkLGs	1.80	5.3	9	23	34	33⅝	34	
4⅝	2⅛	ArlenRly				147	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
32⅞	22⅛	Armco	1.80	7.5	8	77	22⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	26⅛	Arm pf	2.10	7.9		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
56⅛	51⅛	Armr pf	4.75	9.0		z310	53	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	ArmstCk	1	5.6	11	80	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	—
34⅛	21	ArmRu	1.20	4.5	4	24	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	ArvoCorp	1	5.0	7	3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	14⅝	Arvin	.80	4.1	4	104	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
35⅛	26⅛	Arvin pf	2	6.4		13	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	13	Asarco	.40	2.8	16	549	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	29	AshlOil	19.0	6.3	5	29	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	24	AsdDG	15.0	5.6	9	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
16⅛	12⅛	Athlone	.80	6.3	5	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	AticoMtg				20	2⅛	2⅛	2	
24⅛	20⅛	AtCyEl	1.62	7.5	10	31	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+
61⅛	49⅛	AtlRich	2	4.0	9	462	50⅝	50	50⅛	+ ⅛
74⅛	59⅛	AtlRc pf	2.80	4.6		51	61	60⅛	60⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	15⅛	AtlasCp			7	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	21⅛	AutoDta	.40	1.5	16	135	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Automin	.40	3.6	6	60	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	AvcoCp			3	64	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	AvcoCp wt				15	9-32	⅛	⅛	
49⅛	41⅛	Avco pf	3.20	7.6		6	42	42	42	— ⅛
54⅛	46	Avco pf	4.20	8.9		2	47	47	47	
23⅛	15⅛	Avery	.44	2.6	10	26	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	Avnet	.70	4.4	6	149	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
52⅛	43⅛	Avon	2.40	5.3	15	603	45⅛	44⅞	45⅛	+ ⅛

B

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
2¾	1⅝	BT Mtg				4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
60⅛	33⅛	BabkW	1.50a	2.7	12	294	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5½	Bache	.40	6.8	10	26	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	8⅛	Bakerln	.48	2.5	13	2241	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
53½	42½	Bakrlntl	.64	1.4	11	119	45	44⅝	45	
16⅛	13	BaldDH	.80	5.3	5	9	15	15	15	
21⅝	16½	BallCp	1	5.4	6	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	15	BallyMf	.10	.6	12	160	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	24⅝	BaltGE	2.16	7.9	10	33	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
25	15⅛	BanCal	.60	3.2	12	6	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
18⅝	10⅛	Bandag	.40	3.8	7	55	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
24	11⅞	BangPnt	.50	2.3	6	178	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	15	BanP pf	1.25	5.5		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—1⅛
38	21½	BanP pf	2	6.2		15	34	32⅝	32⅝	—1⅝
38	32	BnkNY	2.32	7.5	6	35	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅝	BkofVa	.83	6.3	10	219	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	20⅛	BankAm	.94	4.1	9	292	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
42	34⅝	BankTr	3	8.6	7	71	35½	34⅞	35	— ⅛
29⅞	27¾	BnkT pf	2.50	8.9		7	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	27	Barber	1.60	5.5	12	11	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	BardCR	.28	2.1	12	707	13½	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	16⅛	BarnsGp	.90	5.1	6	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	Basiclnc	1	4.4	8	82	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
52	34⅞	Basic pf	2.50	5.0		z710	51⅛	50⅛	50½	—1
42	26⅛	BatesMf	.80	2.3	17	6	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	28⅛	BauschL	1	2.5	10	265	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	28⅛	BaxtTrv	.30	.8	16	607	35⅝	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	BayCoIP				7	2	2	2	— ⅛
24	21	BayStG	1.96	8.9	6	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
9	4⅛	BaykClg	.24	3.0	9	90	8⅛	7⅛	7⅝	—1⅛
32⅛	25⅛	Bearing	.60	2.3	9	27	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅛
29⅛	22⅛	BeatFds	.96	4.1	10	260	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
37⅛	22⅛	Beckmn	.32	1.0	15	47	31⅝	31	31⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	25⅛	BectnD	.60	2.0	18	98	30⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	19⅝	BeechA	1.10b	4.1	9	232	27⅝	27	27	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Beker				54	6⅛	6	6	
34⅝	23⅛	BelcoP	1	2.3	5	4	30	30	30	— ⅛
26⅛	19⅝	Belden	1.32	6.4	6	9	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	6⅝	BeldnH	.36b	5.4	8	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
23	15⅛	BellHow	.84	5.2	21	7	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
6⅛	4⅝	BelInd	.08a	1.8	4	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
53⅛	45⅛	BellCd	4.08	8.4	8	170	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	18	Bemis	1.20	6.5	6	16	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
47	34⅛	Bendix	2.28	6.3	7	39	36	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
27	20⅝	BenfCp	1.60	7.5	6	44	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
60⅛	47½	Benef pf	4.30	8.7		1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
117	91	Benef pf	5.50	5.9		z80	92½	92½	92½	+1½
2⅛	1⅝	BnfStM				2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	BengtB	.03e	1.1	14	37	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅛	2½	BerkeyP			9	22	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
33⅛	17⅝	BestPd	.08e	.3	9	57	27	27	27	
40⅝	18⅛	BethStl	1	5.0		335	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
34⅝	27⅛	BigThr	.40b	1.3	13	67	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
20⅝	14⅛	BlackDr	.48	3.3	12	189	14⅛	d14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅛	BlairJn	1	5.8	5	11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	BlissL	1b	6.7	6	14	15⅛	15	15	
24⅛	18	BlckHR	.125	5.1	12	349	u25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
31⅛	20	BlueB	1.20	5.0	4	70	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Bluebrd	.20	4.2	5	16	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3	BobbieBr				9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	23⅛	Boeing	1	3.8	7	651	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	24⅛	BoiseC	1.10	4.3	7	261	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	19⅝	BkMnth	1.20	4.6	11	19	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	29⅝	Borden	1.56	5.2	8	205	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	25⅛	BorgW	1.80	6.6	6	52	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	Bormans			5	33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	24⅝	BosEd	2.44	9.3	12	66	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
102½	92	BosE pf	8.88	9.4		z130	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+ ½
12½	12	BosE pr	1.17	9.6		10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
16⅛	14⅝	BosE pr	1.46	9.5		39	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅛	Braniff	.30	3.8	5	175	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
41⅛	27⅛	BraunC	.60	2.2	6	8	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅛
33⅛	23⅝	BrigSt	.92a	3.7	11	62	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	28⅝	BristM	1.10	3.3	12	147	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	
16⅛	13⅝	BritPet	.33e	2.3	13	468	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
35⅛	26⅝	BrkwGl	1.40	5.1	6	32	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	19½	BklyUG	1.80	8.8	7	10	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	26	BrUG pf	2.47	9.1		2	27	27	27	— ⅛
10½	8⅝	BwnShp	.30	3.4	8	13	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
10½	8	Brown	.30	3.7	7	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
23½	19¼	BwnGp	1.40	6.5	7	37	21⅝	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
11	7⅛	BwnFer	.40	4.3	10	47	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
17⅝	11	Brnswk	.60	4.9	6	205	12½	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	17	BrushW	1	5.2	6	9	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	18⅛	BucyEr	.80	4.0	8	105	20	19⅝	20	
23	18½	BuddCo	1.60	7.3	4	46	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	5⅝	BudCa pf	.60	9.2		3	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
11⅞	8⅛	Budget	.25b	2.7	4	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	
41⅛	25½	BuffFo	1.40a	4.6	5	7	30⅛	30½	30⅛	+ ½
8⅝	4⅝	Bulova				42	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
13	10⅛	BundyCp	.88	7.7	6	22	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	20½	BunkHll	1.86	8.5		6	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	8	BunkRa			6	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
30	20⅝	Burlind	1.40	6.7	7	124	21⅝	21	21	— ⅝
53	36½	BurlNo	1.60	4.2	6	147	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅝
8	7⅛	BrlNo pf	.55	7.3		12	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
51¼	42½	BrlNo pf	2.85	6.5		12	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
20½	16¼	Burndy	.66	3.9	9	14	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
91¾	54½	Burrghs	1	1.5	13	345	65¼	65	65½	— ½
23½	12⅝	Butels	.16e	1.2	5	62	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛

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— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
62¼	46⅝	CBS	2	4.1	8	445	49½	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅛
9½	3⅝	CCI			7	48	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	CI Rty				71	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
40¼	31¼	CIT	2.40	7.6	8	154	31⅞	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
5½	3¾	CLC	.24	5.1	7	119	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
12⅝	9⅝	CMI Inv	.50	4.4	5	34	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅜
9¼	6¼	CNA Fn			6	97	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
16	12⅝	CNA pf	1.10	8.1		40	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	12	CNAI	1.08a	8.7		30	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
55⅝	44½	CPC	2.50	5.2	9	98	48⅝	48¼	48½	+ ⅛
21½	15	CTS	.70	4.3	6	27	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
49⅝	37	CabotC	1.60	3.8	5	90	41¾	39⅝	41⅝	+2⅝
7⅝	4	Caesars			7	84	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
20½	17⅝	CalPUt	1.64	9.1	9	17	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
18	12⅝	Calihn	.35b	2.5	17	18	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	CamerB			4	12	2⅛	2	2	
35	23	CmpRL	.60a	1.8	30	30	33⅝	33	33	— ⅛
39⅝	34⅝	CamSp	1.48	4.1	11	34	36½	36¼	36¼	— ½
24¼	20	CampT	.88	4.1	8	3	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ¼
18½	14⅝	CdnPac	.93e	6.0	5	31	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
9⅝	8	CanalR	.64	6.4	34	7	u10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
57	44¼	CapCitls	.20	.4	10	47	54⅞	54	54⅞	+1⅛
25	19½	CapHold	.60	2.7	10	47	22	22	22	
47	31⅝	Carbor	1.24	2.6	11	2341	u48½	46½	48¼	+2⅛
3¼	2	CarlngO			75	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25	15⅛	Carlisle	1	4.6	6	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
70½	61	CaroCO	5	8.1		z110	62½	62	62	
7⅛	5⅝	CaroFrg	.30	4.5	6	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	21½	CaroPw	1.72	7.6	9	99	22⅝	22⅝	22½	+ ¼
31	29	CarP pf	2.67	9.1		4	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
20	17⅝	CarTec	1.20	6.2	6	36	19½	19¼	19½	
20¼	13½	CarrCp	.80	5.8	7	331	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
15	11¾	CarrGn	.98e	8.0		3	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
22	16⅝	CartHaw	1	5.3	9	183	19¼	19	19	— ⅜
10⅛	6¼	CartWall	.40	4.4	10	125	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	8	CascNG	.50r	5.9	8	6	8½	8½	8½	
18⅝	14½	CastlCk	.80b	4.4	9	129	18	17¾	18	
59½	48⅝	CatrpTr	1.80	3.5	11	463	51¼	50⅞	51⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	9½	CecoCp	.72	7.2	31	25	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
53	40½	Celanse	2.80	6.5	10	19	43⅛	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2	Cenco				83	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
16⅛	10½	Centex	.16	1.2	9	161	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	14⅝	CenSoW	1.26	8.2	8	206	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
22½	19½	CenHud	1.88	9.0	7	9	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
19¾	17⅝	CenIlLt	1.60	8.9	10	31	18¼	18	18	
56	50	CnlLt pf	4.50	8.8		z180	51¼	51¼	51¼	
32¼	29½	CnlLt pf	2.87	9.3		z900	31	30⅞	31	+ ¼
16⅛	14¼	CenllPS	1.28	8.5	8	67	15	14⅞	15	
28⅛	20	CenLaE	1.40	6.4	8	58	22	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	15½	CeMPw	1.40	8.4	9	24	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	12	CenSoya	.70	5.9	15	88	12⅛	d11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
27¼	23⅝	CenTel	1.50	6.0	9	22	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	19½	CentrDat	1	5.0	9	31	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
28¼	19⅛	Crt-teed	.70	2.8	8	83	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
31¾	25⅝	CessAir	1.44	4.5	7	534	u32¼	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Chmpln	1.10	5.8	6	66	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
27½	18¼	Chml pf	1.20	6.1		108	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
14⅝	9¾	ChamSp	.68	6.4	8	38	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
5	3⅝	ChartCo	.16	4.0	5	32	4	4	4	
32¼	27⅝	ChrtNY	2.12	7.4	6	18	28⅝	28½	28½	
10	8¼	ChasFd	.70e	7.7		29	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
34⅞	27⅝	ChasM	2.20	7.8	7	219	28¼	28	28⅛	
3¼	1⅝	ChaseT				22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7¼	5⅝	Chelsea	.40	6.3	10	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
50½	28	Chemtn	1.50	3.1	22	138	47⅝	47¼	47⅜	
47⅛	38½	ChmNY	3	7.4	6	38	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅜
25¼	23	ChNY pf	1.87	8.0		8	23½	23⅜	23⅜	
33⅛	24⅜	ChesVa	1.36	5.4	7	3	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
26⅛	20¼	ChesePn	.84	3.9	12	37	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
43⅛	32⅛	Chessie	2.32	7.0	8	73	33⅛	33	33	— ⅛
64	47	ChiBrl	1.80a	3.7	7	9	49	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅛	ChiMlw				18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
CHR 16½	11	ChiMlw pf				1	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
30⅛	21⅛	ChiPneT	2	8.3	21	46	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	ChkFull				20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10	4⅛	ChrisCft			15	125	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12	9⅛	ChrCft pf	1	9.6		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	12⅛	ChrCft pf	1.40	5.6		82	25	24⅛	25	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	Chromal	1	6.4	6	19	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
22	13	Chrysler	1	7.0	3	623	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	20	ChurCh	.40	2.0	10	21⅛	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
29	23⅛	CinBell	1.92	6.9	7	14	28	28	28	
25⅞	20¾	CinnGE	1.84	8.4	7	194	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
93	87¼	CinG pf	7.44	8.2		z370	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅞
41½	30	CinMil	1.40	3.9	8	35	35⅞	34⅞	35⅞	+1½
34	20⅝	Citicrp	1.06	4.5	7	1443	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
63	49	CitiesSv	3	6.1	6	94	49⅝	49⅝	49½	
16¼	11⅝	CityInv	.80	6.2	5	106	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
½	1-16	CityInv wt				7	1-16	1-16	1-16	
28¾	23¼	Cityln pf	2	8.5		13	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	11⅛	Cityh pf	1.10	9.7		15	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
43¼	28⅝	ClarkE	1.80	5.3	6	29	33⅝	33⅝	33¾	+ ⅜
19⅝	11	ClarkOil	.50	4.2	8	31	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
71	47⅝	ChvClf	1.90a	3.8	10	74	50⅞	49⅞	50⅝	+ ⅞
54½	32	ClevEl	2.64	7.8	7	75	33⅞	33⅝	33¾	+ ⅜
130½	120⅛	ClvEl pf	12	10.		z400	120½	d120	120	— ½
14⅞	8¼	Clevepk	.60	6.8	8	37	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	10¼	Clorox	.60	4.2	10	468	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
11¼	8¼	CluetPea	.50	5.1	5	62	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ¼
13½	11⅛	CluetP pf	1	8.0		5	12½	12½	12½	
24½	13⅛	CstlSGs	.30	1.6	5	430	19½	18⅞	19⅛	
30	22¼	CstSG pf	1.83	7.0		11	26⅝	25⅝	26¼	+1
26½	17⅝	CstSG pf	1.19	5.4		18	22	21½	22	+1¼
9½	7⅛	CocaBtl	.40	4.2	13	1129	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
40⅝	35½	CocaCol	1.54	4.1	14	1364	37⅝	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	Co'dwBk	.92	4.6	4	104	20	19½	20	+ ⅜
12⅞	9⅝	ColeNat	.60	5.9	5	73	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
8	5⅛	Coleco			8	118	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
27⅝	20⅝	ColgPal	1	4.4	11	226	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
53	48	ColgP pf	3.50	6.8		z100	51¼	51¼	51¼	+1¼
13	10	ColIAik	.64	5.9	7	49	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	CollinF	.24	2.4	5	20	10	9⅞	10	
34⅞	24⅛	ColPetn	1	3.4	9	14	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅜
24¼	18⅛	ColnSf	1.45	7.7	7	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
59¼	41	Co.Ind	2.50	5.7	6	26	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
31	23⅛	Colt pf	1.60	6.7		1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
32⅞	28	Co.Gas	2.24	7.9	7	108	28½	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
64	58	ColGs pf	5.62	9.6		6	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅛
62⅜	58	ColGs pf	5.48	9.5		2	58	d57⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	7⅛	ColuPict			5	713	19⅝	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
28⅛	25⅛	ColSOh	2.32	8.7	7	32	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
28¼	26⅜	CoSO pf	2.42	9.0		9	27⅛	26⅞	27	
25	19	CombC	.15e	.6	8	27	u25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+ ½
39⅝	33¼	CmbEn	1.60	4.5	9	18	35⅝	35½	35½	— ¼
22½	16⅝	CmbEq	.10b	.5	12	54	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
32⅛	27⅝	CmwE	2.40	8.3	9	198	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
10½	9¼	CmwE wtA				1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
23	19⅞	CwE pf	1.42	6.9		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	21⅝	CwE pf	1.90	8.4		14	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	23⅛	CwE pf	2	8.4		1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
29½	27	CwE pf	2.37	8.7		4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
33½	30⅛	CwE pf	2.87	9.0		4	32	31⅞	32	
8¾	2⅝	ComwOil				492	2⅞	d 2⅞	2⅞	
19⅞	10¼	CamO pf	1.72	17.		132	10½	d10	10	— ⅛
37⅝	28⅞	Comsat	1.40	4.6	8	140	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
42	36⅞	Compgr	.28	.7	10	28	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	— ½
9⅝	6⅝	CompScl			9	80	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅝	ConAgr	1	6.3	4	17	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
28⅝	21⅝	ConsMl	1.60	5.6	5	68	28⅞	28	28⅝	+ ⅝
18⅛	13⅛	Congolm	.60	3.5	6	87	17⅞	17	17	— ⅛
21⅞	16⅞	ConnM	1.60	7.8	14	47	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅛
25½	19⅞	Conrac	.80	4.0	6	25	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
25¼	20¾	ConEd	2	8.5	5	303	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
80½	71¼	ConE pf	6	7.9		3	76	75⅞	76	
54¾	49	ConE pf	4.65	9.2		z200	50½	50½	50½	—1¼
56¾	52¼	ConE pf	5	9.3		1	54	54	54	— ¼
27	22½	ConFds	1.50	6.3	8	64	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
71½	61¼	ConF pf	4.50	7.2		4	62½	61⅞	62½	+ ⅜
26½	21½	ConFrgt	.90	3.7	6	35	24⅞	24¼	24¼	
47⅛	34⅛	ConNG	2.50	6.4	6	105	39⅛	39	39	+ ⅛
25⅝	20⅞	CnsPw	2.12	9.2	6	112	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
53	47½	CnPw pf	4.50	8.8		z40	51	50¼	51	+1
90⅞	79½	CnPw pf	7.72	9.1		z200	84½	84½	84½	+1¼
27⅝	25⅛	CnPw pf	2.43	9.1		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
82½	67¼	CnPw pf	5.50	7.4		1	74	74	74	
9	6	ContAir	.25e	3.2	6	792	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3½	ContCop				22	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
59¼	47⅛	ContiCp	3	5.9	6	237	51⅛	50	51	+ ⅞
27	25½	CntGp pr	2	7.7		14	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
29⅜	23⅞	Contll	1.32	5.2	7	326	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
2¾	1½	ContlRt				8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
38	27⅝	Cont Oil	1.40	4.9	8	754	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
17⅞	14¾	ContTel	1.16	7.6	9	100	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
26⅛	19⅝	CtlData	.15	.7	7	159	21	20⅝	20⅞	
22	8⅞	Conwd	1.20	5.5	9	4	22	22	22	
4⅝	2⅝	CookUn	.19t	6.9	7	23	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
49¼	38⅞	Cooptn	1.08	2.8	8	165	39	38⅝	38⅝	
15	9⅝	CoopLab	.20	1.3	15	414	u15¼	14⅞	15	
18⅝	11⅛	CoopTR	.70	5.5	3	11	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
19½	16⅝	CopT pf	1.25	6.7		3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	17	Copeind	.76	4.1	7	15	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
24	18	Coppwd	1.20	6.6	6	3	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Cordura	.20	6.7	10	42	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
71½	53⅞	CornG	1.52	2.7	11	158	55⅝	55⅛	55¼	+ ⅜
19⅜	15½	CorBlk	.80	4.4	10	79	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
2	1	Cousins				8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅛	Craig	.50	3.7	4	400	13¼	12¾	13½	+ ⅜
36	25⅛	Crane	1.40	5.2	7	39	27	27	27	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	CredtF	.32	5.4	5	21	6	5⅞	5⅞	
29	24	CrockN	1.66	6.6	6	26	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅝	CrompK	.90	6.5	6	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	22⅛	CrouHi	.90	4.0	9	14	22⅝	d22	22⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	19⅝	CrwnCk			7	13	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
45⅛	32	CrwZel	1.90	5.5	8	27	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	26⅛	CrumF	1.72	5.6	5	217	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	19½	Culbro	1.32	6.7	6	41	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
14⅛	9⅛	Culligan	.48	4.6	8	77	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
58½	35	CumEn	1.68	4.1	5	113	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	+1½
9⅛	8	CunnDrg	.25	2.9	12	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	11⅛	Currinc	1.08	8.7	5	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
19¾	13⅛	CurtW	.60	4.2	6	80	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	27	CullerH	1.40	5.1	7	4	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
28½	18⅛	Cyclp	1.20a	6.2	5	7	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
26¾	16⅝	Cyprus	1.40	8.1	20	48	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛

D

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
9⅞	6⅛	DPF			7	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Damon	.20	3.7	7	47	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
14	8¼	DanRiv	.64	5.8	5	47	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
29⅝	22	DanaCp	1.20	4.6	7	45	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
39	30¼	DartInd	1	3.0	8	13	33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
41⅝	33¼	Dart pf	2	5.6		7	36	36	36	
52	34	DataGen			17	86	47⅞	47½	47⅞	+ ⅛
32½	17½	Datapnt			113	45	u32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	15½	Dayco	.50b	3.1	4	13	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
41½	29½	DaytHd	1.48	3.4	9	205	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	18	DaytPL	1.66	9.1	9	139	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
33½	24	Deere	1.30	5.1	6	168	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
29⅝	24⅛	DelMon	1.60	6.4	6	20	25⅛	24⅞	25	
15	13	DelmP	1.20	9.1	9	73	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
39⅝	30	DeltaAir	.70	2.0	7	381	35½	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅜
11⅝	4¼	Deltec			18	8	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅛	Deltona				5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	23	DenMf	1.24	4.8	6	45	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
28⅛	18⅝	Dennys	.60	2.2	10	66	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
30⅛	16⅛	Dentsply	.80	4.6	11	44	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	12½	DeSoto	.80	4.8	7	27	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
18	15⅛	DetEd	1.45	8.9	8	279	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
105½	95¼	DetE pf	9.32	9.3		z20	101	100½	100½	— ½
86½	76	DetE pf	7.45	9.0		z20	82⅝	82⅝	82½	+1
29⅛	27½	DetE pf	2.75	9.8		4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
30½	27⅝	DE pfB	2.75	9.7		4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
30	22⅛	Dexter	1	4.1	8	21	24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6½	DiGior	.40	4.8	6	17	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
17⅝	12¼	DialCp	1	5.8	7	10	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
39⅞	32⅛	DiamInt	2.20	6.4	9	20	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	17	DiaM			7	31	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	26⅝	DiamS	1.40	5.0	7	115	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	23½	Dia pfD	1.20	4.8		39	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
10⅛	6⅞	DickAB	.20	2.7	7	7	7½	7½	7½	
13⅝	10	Dictaph	.64	6.0	9	15	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	10¼	Diebold	.50	3.9	19	51	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
54	36⅛	DigitalEq			15	660	45⅝	44⅝	45⅛	+ ⅜
12⅞	7⅛	Dillingm	.52	6.9	7	46	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
36⅛	30	Dillon	1.20b	3.6	12	3	33	32⅞	33	— ⅛
47⅛	32½	Disney	.16b	.4	15	201	36¼	35⅝	36⅛	
2	1	Divrsfdin				71	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	13-16	DivrsMtg				31	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
17½	11	DrPeppr	.56	3.6	16	288	15⅛	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
61	42½	DomeM	.80	1.4	15	34	57⅛	56⅝	57⅛	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	DonLJ	.14	4.7	23	27	3	2⅞	3	
26⅛	21⅝	Donnly	.76	3.4	9	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	15	DorOliv	.32	1.9	5	4	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
16	10⅝	Dorsey	.50	3.4	6	42	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
43½	34⅞	Dover	1.20	3.1	10	8	39⅛	39	39⅛	
43½	26	Dow Ch	1.20	4.2	9	1064	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	29⅛	DowJn	1.32	4.1	13	13	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
33	22⅛	Drgvo	1.05	3.8	9	11	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
47⅛	37⅛	Dresser	.88	2.2	9	112	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	16	DrexB	1.44	8.7		17	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
10	7⅛	Dreyfs	.65e	6.8	8	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
135	105¼	duPont	5	4.3	11	381	115⅛	114⅝	115	
66⅝	62¼	duPnt pf	4.50	7.1		1	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ⅛
23½	19⅞	DukeP	1.72	8.2	9	538	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
31⅛	29	Duke pf	2.69	9.2		16	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
31½	25⅛	DunBr	1.24	4.1	15	1126	30	29⅝	30	
21⅛	19	DuqLt	1.72	8.9	9	88	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
28	24½	Duq pfA	2.10	8.2		z100	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
31	26	Duq pr	2.75	9.6		z500	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	10¼	DutchB	.14	1.3	11	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛

E

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
21½	15⅞	EG&G	.36	2.1	11	97	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
4½	3⅛	EMI	.16e	4.3	7	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	22⅛	E Sys	1.20	4.7	5	37	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
22	17⅝	EagleP	.68	3.7	8	16	19	18⅝	18⅝	
27½	17⅛	EascoCp	.98	3.5	10	63	28	25⅝	28	+ ⅜
9⅝	5⅛	EastAir			4	167	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
29⅛	17⅛	EastGF	.80	4.1	10	771	19½	19	19½	+ ⅜
19⅞	16⅛	EastUtl	1.60	9.4	15	20	17	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
86½	49⅛	EsKod	1.60a	3.1	13	918	52⅛	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
45½	35½	Eaton	2	5.6	6	39	36⅛	35	36	— ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	Echlin	.60	2.4	11	19	25	24⅞	25	
29⅛	20⅛	EckrdJk	.64	2.6	13	49	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
65	53⅝	EdisBr	2.20	3.4	8	13	64⅛	64	64⅛	+1
15⅛	12	Edwrd	.60a	4.3	4	12	14	14	14	+ ⅛
20	14⅛	ElPaso	1.10	6.6	8	343	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	ElecAssc				20	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	EDS	.72	4.6	11	4	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	ElMeMg			5	28	3½	3⅜	3½	
11	9½	EMM pf	.75k			3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
29	17⅞	Elgin	1a	5.3	5	41	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅛	Elixir			4	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	22⅛	Eltra	1.16	5.0	6	13	23⅝	23	23⅛	— ⅛
36	31⅛	EmerEl	1.20	3.6	14	188	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	
42⅝	32⅛	Emery	1.50	3.8	16	74	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
20½	10	Emeryln	.50	2.6	17	232	19½	18⅝	19	— ⅛
40	32⅝	Emhart	1.80	4.8	6	28	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅛
52⅛	44	Emht pf	2.10	4.2		3	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
17⅛	15	EmpDE	1.36	8.6	8	13	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
6½	5⅛	EmpD pf	.50	7.7		z270	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
31¾	18⅛	EmpGas	.40	1.4	7	8	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	25	EngMC	1.20	4.6	7	60	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	5⅝	EnnisB	.36	6.4	5	13	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
33⅝	27⅛	Ensrch	1.80	6.1	7	20	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅛
26	21⅛	Enfex	1.20	5.0	7	43	24	23⅞	24	
42⅝	28⅛	Envrtec	.80	2.7	8	107	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
30¼	25⅝	Equifax	2.20a	7.9	9	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅛	Equimk	.88	7.6	5	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
39	35	EquiGs	2.84	8.1	6	1	35	35	35	
26⅛	22⅛	EqtLf	2.20	9.4	10	62	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	29⅛	Esmrk	1.84	6.1	8	10	30⅛	30	30	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅛	EssexCh	.50	4.9	6	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	6	Estrlin	.36	5.8	7	27	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
45¼	37½	Ethyl	2	5.1	5	31	39	39	39	+ ⅛
16	11⅛	EvansP	.80a	5.5	6	59	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	14⅛	Evan pf	1.40	9.2		12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
29⅛	23⅛	ExCelO	1.40	4.0	7	69	26	26	26	
21⅛	18⅛	Exclsr	1.73e	8.9		5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
55¾	45⅝	Exxon	3	6.5	8	693	46⅝	46¼	46⅝	— ⅛

F

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
27½	20⅝	FMC	1.20	5.6	6	62	21⅝	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
39	32¼	FMC pf	2.25	6.9		59	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Fabrge	.40	3.5	10	349	11⅝	11½	11½	
9⅛	4¼	FabrlCtr	.20	4.1	6	16	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
8	5	FacetEnt			14	14	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
41⅛	21⅛	FairCm	.80	3.5	11	92	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Fairind	.40	2.8	9	208	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅞	FairmtF	.76	7.2	12	14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
34⅛	22⅛	FalconS	.80	2.4	14	144	33⅝	32⅝	33	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	FrWstFn			5	12	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	FarahMf				32	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Fedders				126	4⅛	3⅛	4	— ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	FdMog	1.60	7.1	5	8	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	FedNMl	1	6.6	5	343	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	FedPB	.90	6.8	7	26	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	FPap pf	1.20	7.1		1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	FdSignl	.80	5.4	8	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
49⅛	33	FedDSt	1.46	3.8	11	176	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	26	Ferro	1.44	5.2	7	11	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	7	Fibrebd				41	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6	FidFin	.30	4.2	4	27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
28	19	Fldcrst	1.40	5.1	6	30	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	6	Filtrol			6	6	14	14	14	
22	16⅝	FinSanB	.72	3.7	4	31	19⅝	19	19⅛	—
26	17	FinlFed	.80	3.0	5	69	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
23⅞	15	Firestn	1.10	7.0	9	157	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
19⅝	13½	FtChrt	.80	4.8	5	521	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
22⅝	16⅛	FstChic	1	5.4	7	78	18⅝	18¼	18⅛	+
37⅛	28⅛	FtBnTx	2.12	3.8	8	3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
43⅛	37⅛	FtInBn	1.40	3.6	9	13	39⅝	39	39	+
17	8⅝	FstMiss	.40	4.0	6	80	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—
30⅛	25⅛	FstNBo	1.86	7.4	7	191	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
26⅛	23⅛	FstNStBn	2	8.2	8	18	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—
18⅝	15⅛	FstPa	1.32	7.9	8	36	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	FtPaMtg				8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13	11⅛	FstUnRl	1	8.5	13	37	11⅛	d11⅛	11⅛	—
7⅛	5⅛	FtVaBk	.45	6.7	7	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
25⅛	21	FtWisc	1.76	7.7	7	14	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+
31	24⅛	FischM	1.30	4.9	8	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+
13⅛	8	FishFds	.60	7.5	5	50	8⅛	8	8	—
14⅛	11⅛	FishrSci	.36	2.8	6	74	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	+
19⅛	9½	FleetEnt	.46	4.2	8	273	11⅛	10⅞	11	—
17⅛	15	Fleming	.80	5.0	7	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+
19⅛	10⅛	FlexlV	.60	3.5	7	87	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+
23⅛	17⅛	Flintkot	1.20a	6.5	8	39	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
40⅛	30	Flint pf	2.25	7.3		1	31	31	31	+
26	20	FlaGas	1.20	4.9	7	57	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+
28⅛	21½	FlaPL	1.76	6.9	8	369	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+
34⅛	28⅛	FlaPow	2.28	7.6	7	1090	30⅛	30	30⅛	+
24⅛	17⅛	FlaStl	1.20	6.8	15	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
43⅛	33⅛	FluorCp	1	2.7	8	66	37	36⅝	36⅝	
7⅛	5	FdFair	.20	3.9	12	25	5⅛	5	5⅛	
18⅛	14⅛	FooteCB	1.20	7.1	7	36	17	16⅝	17	+
47⅛	41⅛	FordM	3.20	7.3	4	715	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛	+
19⅛	15	ForMcK	1.10	6.4	6	66	17⅛	17	17⅛	+
31	25⅛	FMK pf	1.80	6.4		2	28	28	28	+
15⅛	14⅛	FtDear	1.24	8.6		15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
38⅛	31⅛	FtHowP	.80	2.5	10	85	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	
31⅛	19⅛	FosWh	.85	3.0	9	100	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
12	8	Fotomat	.40	3.8	8	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
54	40⅛	Foxbro	1.20	2.9	7	62	42⅛	42	42	
29⅛	7⅛	FrankM	.30	3.7	5	143	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	
31⅛	18	FrptMin	1.60	8.2	12	76	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
24⅛	7⅛	Frigtrn	.10e	1.0	18	39	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
31⅛	26	Fruehf	2	7.3	6	39	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
13	7⅛	Fuqua	.40	4.8	56	62	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	

G

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
13⅛	9⅜	GAF	.60	6.4		78	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
19⅛	15⅛	GAF pf	1.20	7.7		11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
34⅛	25⅛	GATX	1.80	7.0	11	26	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
10⅛	7⅛	GCA	.10e	1.4	10	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	GDV			5	1	5	5	5	
7	5⅛	GF Eqp	.08e	1.3	7	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Gabe				5	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
39⅛	22	GamSk	1.40	6.9	9	42	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
36	27⅛	GaSk pf	1.75	8.0		2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
40⅛	32⅝	Gannett	1.20	3.4	14	249	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	
13	8⅛	GapStr	.24	2.5	5	28	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
22⅝	14⅝	GardDn	.76	5.8	11	38	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
15⅛	13⅛	GarTink	1.04	6.9	7	31	15⅛	14⅝	15	
15⅛	13⅛	GasSvc	1.20	8.7	9	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
17⅛	6⅛	Gatewy	.45e	5.0	4	2	9	9	9	
35⅛	22	Gearhrt	.34	1.0	13	28	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	
21⅛	18⅛	Geico	.46a	2.1	10	104	u22⅛	22	22	
19⅛	16	GemCa				5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
12⅛	9⅛	GAInv	1.22e	12.		34	10	9⅛	10	
69⅛	49	GnAmO	1b	1.9	13	18	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	GnBcsh	.80	6.7	6	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	GnCable	.82	7.2	7	136	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
27⅛	20⅛	GCinme	.88	3.4	8	4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
61⅛	44⅛	GenDyn			5	88	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
57⅛	47⅛	GenEl	2.20	4.3	11	472	51⅛	50⅝	51	
36⅛	29	GnFds	1.64	5.2	10	348	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
26⅛	21⅛	GnGth	1.42e	6.4	18	18	22⅛	22	22	
13⅛	8⅛	Genesc	.60	7.1	2	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
23⅛	17⅛	GenInst	.40b	2.2	8	98	18⅛	17⅛	18	
20⅛	12⅛	GenMed	.40	2.8	7	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
34⅛	26⅛	GnMills	1	3.7	11	424	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
78⅛	64⅛	GnMot	6.80e	9.8	6	3724	69⅛	68⅛	69	
73⅛	69⅛	GMot pf	5	7.1		12	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	GenPort	.10e	1.0	15	94	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
21⅛	18	GPU	1.76	8.6	8	105	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	GnRefr	.10e	1.3		15	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
28⅛	22⅛	GnSignl	.80	3.3	10	72	24⅛	24	24	
8⅛	5⅛	GenSteel	.29t	4.8	5	6	6	5⅞	6	
33⅛	28⅛	GTelEl	2.24	7.2	8	384	31⅛	30⅝	31	
36⅛	31	GTE pf	2.50	7.4		3	34	33⅛	33⅛	
29⅛	27⅛	GTE pf	2.48	8.7		5	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
29⅛	21⅛	GTire	1.30	5.7	4	37	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Genesco				207	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
37⅛	29⅛	GenuPts	.90	2.8	14	15	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
30⅛	25⅛	GaPac	1	3.6	11	232	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
30⅛	28⅛	GaPw pf	2.75	9.6		22	29	28⅛	28⅛	
89⅛	82⅛	GaPw pf	7.72	9.1		z100	85	85	85	
39⅛	24⅛	Gerber	1.40	5.0	12	11	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
212	146	Getty	3.10e	2.1	10	46	157⅛	151	151	
19	17⅛	Getty pf	1.20	6.7		6	18	18	18	
10⅛	7⅛	GiantPC	.60	7.6	36	20	8	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	GibrFn	.10r	.9	4	354	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	GldLew	.50	4.8	6	67	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
16⅛	13⅛	GiffdHill	.80	5.4	6	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
30⅛	23⅛	Gillette	1.50	6.0	10	324	25	24⅛	25	
9⅛	6⅛	Ginosinc			10	28	8⅛	7⅛	8	
14⅛	10⅛	GlassW	.52	4.8	6	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12⅛	7	GlobMar				31	8	7⅛	8	
46⅛	34⅛	GlobeU	1.60a	3.5	6	55	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
20⅛	16⅛	GldWFn	.60	3.3	3	89	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
20⅛	17⅛	GoldW pf	.78	4.2		10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
33⅛	18⅛	Goodrh	1.32	6.4	4	129	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
94	88	Gdrch pf	7.85	8.7		z100	90	90	90	
23⅛	17⅛	Goodyr	1.30	7.4	6	364	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
16⅛	11⅛	GordJw	.40	2.4	6	18	u16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
39⅛	23⅛	Gould	1.36	4.7	8	94	29	28⅛	28⅛	
31⅛	26⅛	Grace	1.80	6.8	7	96	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
31⅛	26⅛	Graingr	.56	2.0	13	36	28⅛	28	28	
15⅛	13⅛	Granitvl	1	7.3	5	34	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
20	15⅛	GrayDr	1	5.4	5	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
14⅛	7⅛	GtAtPc	.10e	1.2	20	625	8⅛	8	8	
48⅛	22⅛	GtLkD	1.40a	3.0	7	5	46⅛	46	46	
29⅛	19⅛	GtNoIr	1.50e	8.9	19	6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
32⅛	23⅛	GtNoNk	1.20	4.9	7	160	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
25⅛	20	GtWFin	.70	3.0	5	420	23⅛	22⅛	23	
23⅛	18⅛	GtWn pf	1.88	10.		12	18⅛	d18⅛	18⅛	
22⅛	16⅛	GrGiant	1.08	6.0	12	100	18⅛	18	18	
15⅛	12⅛	Greyh	1.04	8.2	7	150	13	12⅛	12⅛	
2⅛	⅛	Greyhnd wt				64	13-16	⅛	⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	GrowC	.40b	4.6	6	24	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
22⅛	15⅛	Grumm	1	6.3	5	40	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
18⅛	14⅛	Guardin	.32	2.1	7	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
18⅛	10	GHWstn	.66	6.0	4	405	11⅛	10⅛	11	
3⅛	3-64	GHW wt				196	5-64	1-16	1-16	
74⅛	71⅛	GHW pf	5.75	8.0		1	72	72	72	
40⅛	29	GHW pf	2.50	8.5		25	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	GMR Pr				7	2	2	2	
30⅛	26⅛	GulfOil	1.90	7.1	7	365	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
20⅛	12	GulfRes	1	8.2	12	170	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
25	17⅛	GulfR pf	.20	1.1		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
18⅛	18⅛	GulfR pf	1.60	8.5		3	19	18⅛	18⅛	
14⅛	12⅛	GlfStUt	1.12	8.3	8	75	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	GulfUtd	.68	5.0	9	43	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Gulton	.20	.3	9	16	6⅛	6	6	

H

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
3⅛	2⅝	HMW				17	3⅛	3	3	
41⅛	35	HackW	3	8.0	8	5	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
23⅛	17	HallFB	.88	3.9	11	8	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
23	18⅛	HallPrt	.80a	4.1	7	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
67⅛	54⅛	Hallibrt	1	1.7	10	290	60⅛	59⅛	60	
25⅛	16	HamrP	1.30	7.5	7	21	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
18⅛	16⅛	HanJS	1.47e	8.7		14	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
23⅛	20⅛	HanJI	1.88a	8.7		28	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	Handlmn	.40	4.4	9	80	9⅛	9	9	
23⅛	19⅛	HandyH	1	4.4	8	6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
29	22⅛	Hanes	1.52	5.7	4	26	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
54⅛	37	Hanna	1.80	4.6	7	5	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
34⅛	29	HarBrJ	1.44	4.5	7	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
14	8	Hardees	.16	1.3	7	64	12⅛	11⅛	12	
24⅛	15	Harnisht	1	6.5	6	89	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	Harrah	.40	2.5	7	14	16⅛	16	16	
39⅛	29⅛	HarrBk	1.66	5.2	7		32	32	32	
39⅛	28	Harris	1	2.5	11	156	u39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
28⅛	23⅛	Harsco	1.40	5.5	6	5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
14⅛	11	HartSM	.72	6.4	6	27	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
33⅛	25⅛	HarteHk	.75	2.5	11	20	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
18⅛	17	HattSe	1.44a	8.3	12	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
26⅛	23⅛	HwllEl	2.04	8.1	8	13	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
19	16	HayesA	1.20	6.7	6	8	18⅛	18	18	
13⅛	8⅛	Hazeltn	.20e	2.1	5	119	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
10⅛	8	Hecks	.24	2.5	7	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	HeclaM	.30t	4.1		89	7⅛	d 7⅛	7⅛	
25⅛	15⅛	HeilmB	.80e	3.3	7	7	24⅛	23⅛	24	
37⅛	28	HeinzH	1.44	4.1	9	23	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	HeleneC			18	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
22⅛	16½	HellerInt	1	5.8	7	165	17⅛	16⅛	17	
38⅛	30⅛	HelmrP	.36	1.1	11	40	34⅛	33⅛	34	
2⅛	1⅛	HemCap				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	8	HemInc	.66e	8.0		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
28⅛	14⅛	Hercules	1	6.3	10	201	16	15⅛	15⅛	
22⅛	16⅛	Hershy	1.20	6.6	6	21	18⅛	18	18	
12	6	Hesston				12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19⅛	14	Hestn pf	1.60	10.		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
43⅛	22	Heublin	1.32	5.1	12	573	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
87⅛	68⅛	HewlPk	.40	.6	19	225	72⅛	71⅛	72	
8⅛	5⅛	HighVlt	.07	12.	14	33	6	5⅛	6	
23⅛	18	Hillenbd	.82	4.4	7	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
27⅛	17	Hilton	1.10	5.1	8	32	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
25⅛	18⅛	Hobart	1	5.3	9	48	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
9	5⅛	HoffEle	.24	2.9	12	23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅛	11⅛	Holiday	.45	3.4	6	163	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
24⅛	20⅛	HIdyrA	1.70t	7.7		4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
32⅛	13⅛	HollyS	.80	5.2		20	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
43⅛	34⅛	Homestk	1	2.6	18	832	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
25⅛	20⅛	Honda	.29r	1.0	10	39	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
55⅛	42⅛	Honwll	1.90	4.0	7	554	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
20⅛	16⅛	HoovB	1	5.5	11	63	18⅛	17⅛	18	
2⅛	1⅛	Horizon				48	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
23⅛	20⅛	HospCp	.40	1.7	9	247	u24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
19⅛	9⅛	HostInt	.44	8.6	7	50	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18⅛	14⅛	Houdle	1	6.6	5	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
38⅛	25⅛	Houd pf	2.25	6.8		16	34	33	33	
19⅛	15⅛	HouoMif	.84	4.4	7	88	19⅛	18⅛	19	
9⅛	7	HouFb	.32	3.8	8	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
21⅛	16⅛	HousF	1.30	7.6	9	103	18⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
39⅛	32⅛	HouF pf	2.50	7.7		59	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
65⅛	27⅛	HouIn	1.96	6.4		140	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
35⅛	25⅛	HouNG	.80	2.9	8	108	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	HowdJn	.38	3.5	8	105	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
18⅛	15⅛	Hubbrd	1.24	7.3	12	18	17	16⅛	17	
40⅛	28⅛	HughsTl	.70	2.3	10	189	32	31⅛	31⅛	
34⅛	20⅛	Humna	.59	3.9	10	784	u20⅛	15	[illegible]	
17⅛	10	HuntCh	.34	3.0	9	481	11⅛	10⅛	11	
19⅛	13	HuttEF	.58	4.8	6	40	11⅛	14	14	
14⅛	10	Huyck	.60	5.0	10	8	12	11⅛	11⅛	

I

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
37⅛	21	IC Ind	1.50	6.3	5	384	24⅛	23⅛	24	
47⅛	42⅛	IC In pf	3.50	8.0		3	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	ICN			45	85	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
33⅛	18⅛	INAIn	1.59e	8.5		38	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
16⅛	10⅛	IU Int	.98	7.8	7	60	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
35⅛	26⅛	IdahoP	2.48	8.9	14	23	27⅛	26⅛	27	
20⅛	15⅛	IdealBa	1.20	6.6	7	918	18⅛	17⅛	18	
9⅛	6	IdealT	.30b	4.6	5	9	7	6⅛	7	
28⅛	25⅛	IllPowr	2.20	8.6	7	48	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
53	45⅛	IllPow pf	4.12	8.0		z30	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
28	19⅛	ITW	.64	3.2	10	32	20	19⅛	19⅛	
17⅛	14	ImpCp	.40	2.7	4	95	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
34	16⅛	INCO	.80	4.8	5	408	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	IncCap				6	6	5⅛	6	
10⅛	9⅛	IncOCU	.88e	8.9		9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
103⅛	95⅛	IndIM pf		10.		z30	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
29⅛	19⅛	Inexco	.10e	.5	17	69	19⅛	18⅛	19	
78	56⅛	IngerR	3.80	6.8	9	23	57⅛	56⅛	57	
53⅛	38⅛	IngR pf	2.35	5.9		26	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
32⅛	24⅛	InldCon	2.10	8.3	9	15	26	25⅛	25⅛	
52⅛	33	InldSN	2.60	7.0	8	815	37	36⅛	37	
15⅛	10⅛	Inmont	1	3.7	9	57	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	Insilco	.88b	6.3	6	103	14⅛	14	14	
19⅛	15	Insil pfA	1.25	7.2		8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
30⅛	19⅛	InsprC	.20t			7	19⅛	d19	19	
1⅛	1	InstInvTr				24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	Integon	.25	3.4	6	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
24⅛	22⅛	IntcpSe	1.92a	8.3		21	23	22⅛	23	
45	36⅛	Interco	1.80	4.3	8	7	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	InterDiv				4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
39⅛	29	Intrlk	2.20	8.3	7	17	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
286⅛	244⅛	IBM	10	4.0	14	796	253⅛	252	253⅛	
23⅛	18⅛	IntFlav	.43	2.4	17	253	23⅛	23	23	
37⅛	26	IntHarv	1.85	6.9	4	239	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
44⅛	35⅛	IntMin	2.60	6.7	6	171	39	38⅛	38⅛	
23⅛	13⅛	IntMng	.29	1.0	3	11	21⅛	21	21	
22⅛	15⅛	IntMulti	1	5.1	8	21	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	

(Continued on next page.)

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 8

(Continued from preceding page.)

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
69⅞	39	IntPaper	2	4.8	9	232	42¼	41¼	41¼	— ¼
8¼	5½	IntRectf	.20	3.3	14	39	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
35⅜	28⅝	IntTT	1.76	5.7	7	393	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅜
62¼	51⅝	IntTT pfJ	4	7.5		2	53½	53⅜	53½	+ ⅞
61	50⅞	IntTT pfK	4	7.5		47	53⅝	53	53⅝	+ ⅝
65	60	IntTT pfO	5	8.3		4	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
44	36⅛	IntTT pf2.25		5.9		60	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
65⅛	55⅜	IntTT pf4.50		7.9		7	57½	57¼	57¼	— ⅛
32	27⅞	Intrpce	1.65	5.4	6	17	30¾	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	20⅜	IntrpGp	1.40	5.7	7	174	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ½
18⅞	16⅛	IntstPw	1.45	8.5	9	13	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
27¼	24⅞	InPw pf2.28		8.9		z150	25½	25½	25½	
8¼	5	IntrstUn	.24	2.5	9	2427	u 9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	+2½
32⅛	19⅜	IowaBf	.50	1.9	4	273	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
18⅞	15⅝	IowaEl	1.50	8.6	8	29	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
23½	20½	IowlIG	1.84	8.7	8	13	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
28⅜	24⅛	IowaPL	2.16	8.6	8	46	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	20⅜	IowaPS	1.80	8.5	8	30	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
7¼	4½	IpcoHp	.12	1.7	17	335	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
18	11⅞	ItekCp			23	43	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	12½	ItelCp	.45	2.4	7	70	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
16⅛	15	ItelCp pf1.44		9.5		19	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛

J - K

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
24⅝	15⅞	JamesF	1	4.3	10	14	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	14⅞	Jantzen	.80	5.4	11	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
10⅛	8	JapanF	.98e	11.		135	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
32⅞	26⅝	JeffPilot	.92	3.2	9	168	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
45½	43⅛	JerC pf	4	9.1		z150	45	44	44	—1
132	117½	JerC pf13.50		11.		z70	118⅛	118	118⅛	— ⅜
26½	19⅞	JewelC	1.30	6.6	6	14	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	Jewelcor			3	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
35¼	27⅛	JhnMan	1.60	5.1	9	122	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛
17	5⅛	JohnEF	.20f			80	3¼	d 5	5	— ⅛
25⅛	21⅝	JohnCn			11	73	25⅜	25¼	25½	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	JonLgn	.60b	4.8	6	35	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
58½	50	JonLaupf	5	9.6		z10	52	52	52	— ½
26⅝	19⅛	Jorgen	1.10	4.9	6	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
25⅛	18½	Jostens	1	4.3	10	30	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
49⅞	31⅛	JoyMfg	1.50	4.4	10	106	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ¼
40⅞	25⅜	K mart	.56	1.9	13	966	29⅜	29	29	
40⅝	27⅞	KaisrAl	1.40	5.0	9	119	28⅛	27⅞	28	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅞	KaisCm	.64	5.0	5	123	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
33⅛	28⅛	KaisrSt	1.50	6.6	5	62	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
18⅞	6⅞	KaneMil	.28	4.0	7	9	7⅛	7	7	
22½	14½	Kaneb	.60	4.0	11	35	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
32⅞	28½	KCtyPL	2.44	8.4	9	22	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
28⅞	26⅝	KCPL pf2.33		8.5		2	27½	27⅛	27½	
38⅞	27¼	KCSoln	1.40	4.1	6	5	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
22⅞	19⅝	KanGEl	1.76	8.5	8	8	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	20	KanNb	1.40	6.1	7	6	24½	24¼	24¼	
23⅝	19⅝	KanPLt	1.70	7.8	7	69	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅜
9¼	5	Katylnd			4	23	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ¼
24	17¼	Katy pf	1.46	8.1		3	18	17⅞	18	
8⅛	5⅛	KaufBr	.20	3.6	6	416	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
21⅞	15⅝	Kaweck	.30e	1.8	7	2	17	17	17	
11⅞	9⅛	Keene	.30	3.0	6	45	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅛	Keller	.20	2.0	6	6	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
27⅞	21	Kellogg	1.10	5.1	12	355	21½	21¼	21⅜	
17	13⅛	Kellwd	.92	5.5	5	11	16⅜	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
33	23⅛	Kenmtl	1.80	4.0	9	10	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
30⅞	21⅛	Kennct	.60e	2.8	12	242	21⅞	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
25⅛	22	KyUtil	1.96	8.3	9	14	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅛	KerrGls	.40	3.9	5	36	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
74⅝	47⅞	KerrMc	1.25	2.6	10	199	49⅞	48⅜	48⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	10	KeysCnt	.50f			12	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	22⅞	KiddeW	1.20	4.8	5	22	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
51½	46	Kidde prB	4	8.4		2	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
50½	45⅛	Kidde pfC	4	8.3		2	48	48	48	+ ⅛
24	22⅞	Kidde pf1.64		7.1		4	23⅛	23	23	
40⅛	36⅞	KimbCl	2.20	5.8	7	97	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	+ ⅜
14⅞	11	KingDSt	.60	4.7	8	25	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	
20⅛	13⅛	Kirsch	.98	4.9	7	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
38⅞	28⅛	KnigtRd	1	2.8	10	6	36	36	36	
23⅞	14⅞	Koehrin	.80	4.2	7	26	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
36½	32⅛	Koeh pf	2.75	8.1		2	34	34	34	
26⅛	20	Koppers	.90	4.1	9	106	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
55	50⅛	Kopprpf	4	7.7		z200	52	51½	52	+2½
8¼	6⅛	Koracp	.15e	1.9	3	9	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
51	43⅛	Kraft	2.32	5.1	9	90	46	45⅛	45⅞	
14⅞	8⅞	Kroehlr	.25e	2.7		9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
28⅞	23⅛	Kroger	1.60	6.5	6	82	25	24⅝	24½	— ½
25⅛	22⅛	Kubota	.42r	1.9	18	1	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	13⅛	Kuhlmn	.60e	3.9	7	2	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	12⅛	Kysor	1	5.5	7	3	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅝	LMI Inv				14	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅛	LTV				271	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
18	10⅝	LTVA	.35t	3.2		6	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
55⅛	45	LTVCp pf	5	11.		2	45	d44⅝	44½	— ½
24⅛	19⅛	LacGas	1.66	8.2	8	5	20⅜	20¼	20⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	17½	LamSes	1.30	7.4	6	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
14⅝	12	LaneBry	.80	6.7	7	3	12	12	12	— ⅛
21¼	13	Lanier	.10e	.5	12	53	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	
11⅞	7⅝	LawtrCh	.40	4.3	14	69	9⅛	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
17⅛	13¼	LearSieg	.60	4.1	5	105	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
35½	27	Leasw	1.40	4.7	8	2	30	30	30	— ½
21⅛	13⅛	LeedsN	.60	9.4	11	13	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+ ¼
23⅛	17	Leesona	1	5.4	5	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	LehVally			6	43	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
13	9⅝	Lehmn	1.25e	13.		86	10⅛	9⅝	10	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Lennar			9	1	6¼	6¼	6½	
24	21¼	Lenox	1	4.5	8	208	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	— ⅛
7½	6	LesFay	.40b	6.8	9	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
13½	10¼	LevFdC				12	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
31⅛	24¼	LeviStr	1.20	4.3	5	182	27⅞	27⅝	27¾	— ⅛
25¼	18⅞	LevitzF	.20i	.9	10	69	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
27⅛	26⅛	LOF	2	7.3	6	79	27½	27⅜	27⅜	
23½	18	LibrtyCp	.68	3.1	7	33	22	22	22	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅛	LibrtyLn			6	37	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
19	6⅛	LibtyL pf1.25		12.		3	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
35½	27⅞	Ligget	2.50	9.3	89	101	27⅞	d26¼	26¾	— ⅞
89	66	Liggt pf5.25		8.0		2	66	66	66	
49¼	32⅛	LillyEli	1.42	3.9	12	666	37⅛	36½	36⅝	— ⅜
39½	31⅞	LincNt	1.80	5.3	7	83	34½	34	34	— ½
79	65	LincNtpf	3	4.4		9	68½	68⅛	68½	+1
29⅛	17⅛	LincPl	1.72a	9.2		21	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
4⅞	2¼	Lionel	.08	2.5	6	31	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	11¼	Litton	.20	1.5	8	240	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
19⅛	8⅞	Lockhd			4	46	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	
24¼	16¼	Loctite	.20	.9	13	77	24	23	23	— ½
37½	27¼	Loews	1.20	3.7	3	5	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
11⅞	8½	LomFn	.58	5.8	8	20	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
19⅛	14	LomM	1.25e	7.1		61	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
22⅜	16¾	LonStar	1.10	6.2	7	44	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
20⅜	17¼	LngIsLt	1.63	8.8	7	116	18½	18⅛	18½	
95⅜	89	LIL pfJ	8.12	8.9		z10	91½	91⅛	91½	+ ⅜
131½	119	LIL pfN	13	11.		z50	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	
28⅜	26½	LIL pfP2.43		9.2		2	26½	d26⅜	26½	
28⅞	26⅛	LIL pfO2.47		9.1		16	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
33½	20¾	LongDr	.56	2.2	15	45	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
19¼	13½	LoralCp	.60	3.5	7	27	17	16¾	17	
31¼	22⅞	LaLand	1.20	5.2	9	84	23¼	22⅞	23	— ¼
18⅛	12⅛	LaPacll	.40b	3.1	6	145	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
27½	24½	LouvGs	1.96	7.9	9	110	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
15	9¼	Lowenst	.30	3.1		17	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
37⅛	27¾	Lubrzl	1.30	3.8	12	36	34	33⅝	34	+ ½
16½	13½	LuckyS	.76b	5.3	10	674	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅜
9⅛	6⅞	Ludlow	.40	5.5	7	29	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
34	23¾	Lukens	1.60	6.1	7	2	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
14	4¾	Lykes	.20j	2.9		367	7⅛	6⅞	6	— ⅛
25¼	13	Lyke pf	2.50	14.		130	18¼	17¼	17⅜	— ⅜
10	6⅛	LynCSys	.40	5.6	9	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	

M - N

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
14¼	10	MBPXL	.40a	3.5	6	11	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
44⅞	31	MCA	1b	3.0	7	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	MEI	.20a	2.5	7	60	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
21½	12⅞	MGIC	.30	2.3	8	150	13⅛	13	13	
16⅞	7⅛	MacAF	.60	5.9	11	8	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ¼
8	4⅞	MacDn	.22e	2.9	5	24	7⅝	7½	7½	
8½	5¼	Macke	.40	5.2	7	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅞	7¼	Macmill	.50	5.6	6	67	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
43	31⅛	Macy	1.50	4.1	7	64	36½	36¼	36½	+ ½
13½	11¼	MdsFd	.87e	6.8		54	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
11⅛	8⅝	MagicCf	.40	4.3	5	461	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
45⅝	33	Mallry	1.20	3.1	12	69	38½	38¼	38½	+ ¼
9¼	7	Manhin	.20b	2.8	3	16	7⅛	7	7⅛	
41⅜	33⅞	MfrHan	1.92	5.9	6	113	32⅝	32½	32½	
47⅝	22¾	MAPCO	1.10	3.1	11	99	35⅝	34⅝	35¼	+½
25½	2	MaratM	.50	2.2	6	58	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
57	44⅝	MaratO	2.20	4.8	7	181	45½	44⅞	45½	+ ½
78	16⅛	Maremt	.80	4.3	7	62	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
14⅛	10	MarMid	.80	4.3	9	25	12⅝	18⅝	12⅝	
15⅜	11¼	MarionL	.56	4.7	10	95	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
22	15	MarkCtl	.36	2.1	5	9	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ¼
20¼	19½	Mark pf1.20		6.2		10	19¼	19¼	19¼	
27½	25⅞	Marley	.80	3.1	7	56	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ¼
14	8⅜	Marriot	.25f	2.8	9	980	9	8⅝	8⅞	
64⅛	53½	MrshM	2.40	4.1	15	53	58⅞	57⅞	58⅛	+ ¼
23	17⅝	MarshF	1.24	6.2	10	15	20	20	20	
29¼	22⅛	MartM	1.50	6.6	5	347	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	
20⅜	10⅝	MaryK	.40	3.2	9	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅞
28⅞	23	MrldCu	.66b	2.7	7	21	25	24⅞	24⅞	
26⅜	17⅛	Masco	.40	2.2	10	78	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
24½	15¼	Masonit	.68	4.2	9	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
16½	12¼	MasM	1.16e	8.4	12	15	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
23¾	15⅞	MassyF	1a	5.9	6	109	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
18⅜	15⅝	MasCp	1.52	9.2		54	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
12⅝	11	MasInc	1	8.6		15	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	21⅛	MatsuE	.33e	1.4	8	86	23⅞	23½	23½	— ½
10⅞	5	Mattel			8	219	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
32¼	21⅞	MayDS	1.16	4.5	8	66	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
26	22½	MayerO	.90	3.8	9	6	24	23¾	24	
4⅛	2⅜	MaysJW			.44	11	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
35⅞	27⅞	Maytg	1.50a	5.2	12	24	28¾	28½	28⅝	+ ⅜
30¾	15	McCord	1	3.4	12	55	29½	29⅛	29½	
59¾	43¾	McDer	1.60	3.5	4	203	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
53⅞	37¾	McDnld	.20	.4	15	430	47¼	46⅜	47¼	+ ⅛
27¼	19⅝	McDonD	.50	2.4	7	345	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
33	25⅝	McGEd	1.60	6.3	7	73	25⅝	d25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
20	15⅝	McGrH	.80	4.3	9	403	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
37⅜	21¾	McIntyr	1	4.5		4z400	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	15⅞	McKee	1	5.9	6	4	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	18⅛	McLean	.58	2.9	7	13	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ¼
19½	10¼	McLoul	.30f	2.8	14	41	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
12⅜	10⅞	McNell	.80	6.9	6	7	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
24	18⅛	MeadCp	1	5.3	5	26	19⅛	19	19	
19⅞	16¼	Measrx	.08e	.5	12	58	17⅛	17	17½	+ ¾
35⅜	25¼	Medusa	1.80	5.5	7	45	32⅜	32	32½	+ ¼
27⅞	19⅞	Melville	.96	3.8	10	264	25⅞	25⅛	25⅜	— ½
34½	24	Memorex			5	46	26⅝	26¼	26½	— ¼
46	35⅝	MercStr	.80	2.0	8	6	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	+ ½
28¾	27⅞	MerTx	1.20b	4.4	7	6	27⅛	d27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
68¼	50	Merck	1.50	2.8	14	423	53¼	52½	53	— ¼
23	17¼	Merdith	.80	3.5	6	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
25½	13⅞	MerrLy	.88	5.9	8	604	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
47	31	MesaPet	.40	1.0	15	373	38¼	37¼	38⅛	— ¼
15½	8⅞	Mesab	1.27e	11.	9	176	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅜
29⅝	22¼	Mesta	1e	4.1	4	29	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅜
25⅛	16	MGM	1b	4.4	10	21	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
32¼	24⅛	Metrm	1.50	4.9	6	156	31⅛	30⅜	30⅝	+ ¼
17½	10⅞	MchGs	1.20b	8.2	9	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
30½	28¼	MhWl pf2.67		9.0		1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
27⅞	25	MhWl pf2.12		8.3		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	20¼	Micrwve	.40	1.6	11	7	25⅛	24¾	25¼	+ ½
19⅝	16	MidCTel	1.32	7.5	8	15	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
27¾	26¼	MidCT pf2.06		7.7		2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
17⅝	16⅝	MidSUt	1.38	8.2	8	1275	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	MidIndM			2	27	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
23½	20½	MidlRo	1.80	5.9	7	44	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅜
47	71¾	MilesL	1.28	2.7	16	16	46⅞	46¾	46¾	
14⅛	10¼	MiltBrd	.60	5.6	6	12	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
16⅜	9	MilRoy	.25	2.6	10	7	9½	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
24½	21⅜	MinnGs	1.78	7.8	8	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
57	45	MinMM	1.70	3.5	14	257	48¼	47½	48	+ ¼
22⅞	20¼	MinPL	1.76	8.4	9	63	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ¼
14⅛	10⅞	MirroAl	.96	6.9	10	11	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	16⅛	MisnIns	.48	2.2	5	16	22¼	22	22	
50⅞	39⅜	MPacC	2.10	4.8	5	208	44	43	43⅝	+ ⅜
19⅛	15⅛	MoPSv	1b	5.9	8	22	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
28½	25⅞	MoPS pf2.44		9.0		2	27	27	27	— ⅛
71	58⅛	Mobil	4.20	6.8	7	177	62¼	62	62	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	MobileH				26	2	1⅞	1⅞	
19¼	11⅝	Mohasco	.60	7.5	8	53	12¼	11⅞	12	— ⅛
7⅜	4¼	MohkDta			14	126	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
23½	16¼	MohkR	1.20	7.3	4	2	16½	16½	16½	
27⅞	18⅞	Monrh	1.20a	5.5	5	27	22½	22	22	— ⅜
17⅛	12¼	Monogr	.40	2.7	5	65	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
88⅞	52	Monsan	3.10	5.5	7	232	56⅞	56	56¼	+ ⅛
42¼	33½	MonDU	2.60	7.0	10	5	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
28¼	22½	MonPw	1.80	7.9	11	58	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	22	MonlSt	1.80a	8.1		20	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	10	MONY	.92e	9.2	12	42	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
38¼	24¼	MooreM	.90	3.3	5	47	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	— ⅛
56⅜	42⅝	Morgan	2	4.5	8	201	44	43⅝	44	
37⅞	21⅞	MorKn	1.10b	3.5	6	34	31½	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅜
13¼	9⅜	MorseSh	.50	3.8	5	109	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅜	MtgTrAm				8	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
25	18⅜	MorNor	1.12	4.7	9	80	24½	23⅞	24	— ¼
56⅞	35⅛	Motrola	.84	2.2	11	85	33	37½	37¾	— ⅜
45⅜	35	MtFuel	2	5.4	9	24	37	36½	37	+ ⅜
29¼	24½	MtSTel	1.88	7.0	9	8	27	26⅞	26¾	— ⅛
10⅞	6¼	Munford	.40	6.2	25	111	6⅞	d 6½	6½	— ⅛
6¼	5⅛	Munfd pf.40		8.0		19	5	d 4⅞	5	— ⅛
19¼	16	Munsng	1.20	6.6	7	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
23⅞	16	MurphC	1.28	7.9	6	19	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
38¼	22⅝	MurpOil	.80	2.6	8	40	31	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	16⅛	MurryO	1	4.8	8	38	21	20⅞	21	+ ½
17	15⅝	MutOm	1.32	8.3		10	16	16	16	
14	9	MyersL	.40	4.0	9	12	10	10	10	— ⅛
47¼	32	NCR	.80	1.9	9	284	41½	40⅞	41⅜	— ⅛
23⅞	16¾	NLInd	1.20	7.2	8	241	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
25¼	20¼	NLT	.76	3.4	7	220	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅜
9⅝	4⅛	NVF	2.45f	48.	4	52	5¼	5	5⅛	
54½	45¼	Nabisco	2.52	5.4	11	69	45⅞	45½	45⅝	+ ½
34⅛	24⅞	Nalco	1.10	4.0	11	324	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
14⅞	11⅛	Narco	.68	4.8	8	28	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
29⅛	15⅝	Nashua	1	4.9	8	19	20¾	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	NatAirl	.50	4.3	22	53	11⅝	11½	11½	
20⅛	14½	NAvia	.70e	3.8		3	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
14⅛	12¼	NatCan	.64	4.7	5	26	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
27	23	NCan pf1.50		6.0		3	25	25	25	+ ½
22⅞	15¼	NtChem	.48	2.6	11	22	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
18	8¾	NtCtyL	.60	4.0	10	125	15½	14⅞	15	— ½
29	25¾	NtDetr	1.52	6.0	5	15	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
25⅞	21⅛	NatDist	1.60	7.5	7	123	21⅜	d21¼	21¼	— ¼
27⅛	25⅛	NatFG	2.24	8.3	7	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
27⅜	25⅞	NFG pf	2.30	8.7		2	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅜
18⅛	13⅝	NatGyp	1.05	6.5	5	196	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
5½	2⅞	NatHom				49	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
9¼	6	Natlnd	.40	4.7	6	149	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	12⅞	Ntlnd pf1.25		9.1		5	13¾	13¾	13¾	
25⅞	17⅛	NMdCr	.40	1.8	10	50	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
19⅞	13⅞	NMedE	.43	2.6	8	65	u18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅜
25	16⅛	NMineSv	.56	3.3	11	15	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
31⅛	24⅞	NtPrest	1.50	5.2	6	110	30	29⅝	29	+ ⅛
23⅞	14½	NtSemic			21	181	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
15½	11¾	NSvcInd	.82	6.2	7	12	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ¼
20⅛	14	NStand	1.04	6.3	6	40	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
51	35⅛	NStrch	1.08	2.8	16	92	38⅞	38	38⅞	+1⅛
45⅞	30⅞	Nat.Stl	2.50	7.9	10	34	31¼	30⅞	31½	
4⅛	3½	NatTea				3	3½	d 3⅜	3⅜	
45⅞	31½	Natom	1.40b	4.8	3	83	33	32¼	33	+ ⅜
30⅛	24¼	Natm pf1.62		6.5		3	24⅜	24½	24⅜	+ ⅜
18	12½	Neptune	.50	3.7	8	22	13⅞	12½	13⅝	+ ⅞
37⅛	22¼	NevPw	1.76	5.8	9	162	30½	30¼	30⅛	— ⅛
21	18½	NevP pf1.74		8.7		z170	20	20	20	+1
25⅛	23	NevP pf2.30		9.6		z760	24	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
23	20⅜	NevP pf1.95		9.1		1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
24⅜	21¼	NEngEl	1.94	8.7	8	58	22½	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	15⅞	NEnGE	1.44	8.2	8	19	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
31½	29⅛	NEnP pf2.76		9.2		1	30	30	30	
35⅜	31¼	NEngT	2.60	8.2	8	9	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	17¾	NYSEG	1.60	8.6	9	40	18⅝	18⅜	18½	+ ⅜
20⅝	5	Newhall	.56	3.1		5	18½	18¼	18¼	— ½
30	16	Newmt	.80	4.9	19	105	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
17¼	14	NiaMP	1.34	8.6	6	80	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
44½	38⅝	NiaMpf	3.60	8.9		z10	40½	40½	40½	+1
42⅞	42	NiaMpf	3.90	9.2		z60	42½	42¼	42½	— ½
61	57½	NiaMpf	5.25	9.1		z50	58	58	58	—1⅛
1C3	115½	NiMpf	11.75	9.9		z40	118½	118½	118½	
92	84	NiaMpf	7.72	8.8		z100	87¾	87¼	87¼	+ ¼
13	9⅝	NiagSh	.97e	9.3		10	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
33⅞	27¾	Nicor	2.32	7.5	7	30	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	+ ½
33⅛	27½	Nicor pf1.90		6.3		1	30	30	30	
23⅜	17⅝	Norlin	1.40	6.7	3	3	21	21	21	+ ⅜
31⅝	19	Norris	1	4.9	5	21	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 8. — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra lb	Unq	1.54
Coffee 4 Santos lb	1.85	1.67½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½ yd	44	0.38
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	258.00	312.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	214.76	210.19
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	50-51	65.66
Lead spot. lb	32	25 50-28
Copper elect., lb	60⅝	70⅝
Tin (Straits) lb	6.2199	4.0662
Zinc, E St. L. basis lb	31-32	37
Silver N.Y. oz	4.895	4.352
Gold N.Y. oz	165.15	130.55
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31 1931)		
Nov 8	N.A	816.10

p—Preliminary
f—Final
*—Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
Nov. 8, 1977

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)
Open High Low Close Prev.

Not Available

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Nov. 8, 1977

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Gen Motors	453,000	69	+ ¾
Sambos Rst	353,200	24⅝	+ ⅜
CocaBtg NY	296,100	10	+ ¾
Interst Unit	282,800	9⅝	+2½
Carborun	276,400	49⅛	+3¼
Baker Ind	258,000	19⅛	
PepsiCo	233,100	24⅛	— ¼
Citicorp	160,300	23⅝	
CocaCola	156,330	37½	+ ¼
Amrex Util	139,900	20⅛	
MidSouUt	127,930	16⅝	+ ¼
Fla Pow	126,600	30	
SearsRb	122,200	29⅛	+ ⅜
Ponderosa	120,590	15⅛	+ ⅞
IntTT	119,700	59⅝	+ ¼

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	19.21	21.27
Advanced	782	1059
Declined	560	394
Unchanged	507	397
Total issues	1855	1850
New 1977 highs	27	33
New 1977 lows	36	42

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	818.78	821.29	810.81	816.27	— 0.1
20 Trn	205.42	208.27	204.86	206.52	+ 0.44
15 Utl	108.65	109.34	108.19	108.71	+ 0.33
65 Stk	279.86	281.31	277.59	279.45	+ 0.26

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	92.97	91.82	92.46	+0.17
Industries	102.31	101.04	101.75	+0.15
Utilities	53.71	53.11	53.45	+0.19
Finance	11.03	10.89	10.97	+0.06
Transportation	13.01	12.80	12.87	—0.02

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	50.78	50.64	50.78	+0.11
Industrials	54.40	54.23	54.40	+0.09
Transportation	38.31	38.16	38.18	—0.05
Utilities	39.74	39.65	39.74	+0.16
Finance	52.68	52.56	52.68	+0.21

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

	Buy	Sales	*Short
Nov. 7	139,563	239,867	1,209
Nov. 4	121,445	217,714	1,861
Nov. 3	114,396	221,023	1,949
Nov. 2	116,912	234,580	1,266
Nov. 1	110,684	223,385	1,956

*These totals are included in the sales figures

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
HouOilM	116,300	28⅛	— ⅛
Syntex Corp	78,700	18⅛	
Trico Ind	29,000	7⅝	
Dataprod	26,800	16⅝	+ ½
Worcest Cil	25,600	13½	+ ⅞
PetroLew	23,400	17⅛	+ ½
Crystal Oil	20,600	18⅞	+ ¾
Guilford Mil	20,300	9⅛	+ ⅞
Comodr Intl	20,200	14⅞	+1½
Champ Ho	19,800	1⅜	— ⅛
Approx. final total		1,932,000	
Stock sales year ago		1,960,000	

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
113.90	113.55	113.85	+0.18

COFFEE 'C' (37,500 lbs) ..

Not Available

COCOA ..
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb ..

Not Available

....COPPER (25,000) lbs

Nov	54.10	54.20	54.10	54.20s	+0.50
Dec	54.00	54.50	54.00	54.50s	+0.50
Jan	54.50	54.90	54.50	54.90s	+0.50
Mar	55.30	55.90	55.30	55.80s	+0.0
May	6.40	56.80	56.40	56.80s	+0.50
Jul	57.30	57.90	57.30	57.80s	+0.50
Sep	58.30	58.70	58.30	58.70s	+0.50
Dec	59.50	60.00	59.50	60.00s	+0.50
Mar	61.0	61.30	61.00	61.30s	+0.5

Sales: estimated 2,219.
s-settling

COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs) ...

Not Available

MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Mar	4.51	4.55	4.45	4.45	—0.09
Apr	4.88	4.40	4.88	4.89	—0.06
May	5.55	5.58	5.38	5.38	—0.20
May-78	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	—0.06

Sales: 1,889

ORANGE JUICE
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb. ...

Not Available

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Dec	489.80	495.00	489.40	494.80s	+2.80
Jan	492.50	497.80	492.00	497.70s	+2.80
Mar	498.50	504.00	498.20	503.80s	+2.90
My	504.30	509.90	504.30	509.90s	+3.00
Jul	510.80	516.10	510.60	516.10s	+3.10
Sep	517.00	522.30	516.50	522.30s	+3.10
Dec	526.00	531.50	526.00	531.50s	+3.10
Jan	529.50	534.50	529.50	534.50s	+3.10
Mar	536.00	540.70	536.00	540.70s	+3.10
My	545.80	546.90	544.80	546.90s	+3.10
Jul	551.00	553.20	551.80	553.20s	+3.20
Sep	558.20	569.40	558.20	559.40s	+3.20

Sales estimated: 10,500.
s-settling
ap-1108 1528pes

GOLD
100 troy oz.; $per troy oz.

Nov	165.00	166.80	166.80	166.80s	+1.50
Dec	164.60	167.70	164.60	167.53s	+1.30
Feb	167.00	169.90	17.00	169.70s	+1.35
Apr	169.60	172.20	169.50	171.90s	+1.30
Jun	171.60	174.60	171.50	174.20s	+1.40
Aug	174.00	176.90	174.00	176.50s	+1.40
Oct	176.80	178.80	176.80	178.80s	+1.40
Dec	178.00	181.40	178.00	181.10s	+1.40
Feb	182.80	183.40	182.80	183.40s	+1.4
Apr	183.70	185.80	183.70	185.80s	+1.30
Jun	185.50	188.20	185.30	188.20s	+1.40
Aug	188.20	190.60	188.10	190.60s	+1.40

Sales estimated 6,426.
s-settling.

CHICAGO FUTURES
Nov. 8, 1977

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	2.67¾	2.71¼	2.66½	2.67¼	—.03¼
Mar	2.78½	2.81	2.76¼	2.77	—.02
May	2.85½	2.86¾	2.82½	2.82¾	—.02½
Jul	2.88½	2.90¾	2.86½	2.86¾	—.02
Sep	2.94½	2.96¼	2.91¾	2.92	—.02
Dec	3.03	3.04¾	3.01	3.01¼	—.01¾
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Dec	2.20¼	2.23¼	2.19½	2.19¾	—.00½
Mar	2.29	2.32	2.28	2.28¼	—.00¾
May	2.34¼	2.37	2.32½	2.32¾	—.00¾
Jul	2.36	2.39	2.34¾	2.35	—.00¾
Sep	2.35½	2.37½	2.33½	2.33¾	—.00¾
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Nov	5.92	6.04½	5.82	5.83¼	—.10¼
Jan	5.99	6.12	5.89	5.91	—.10
Mar	6.04	6.19	5.95	5.98¼	—.09
May	6.14	6.25	6.05	6.07¼	—.08½
Jul	6.22	6.31	6.13	6.14½	—.08½
Aug	6.22	6.30½	6.13	6.14	—.08
Sep	6.06	6.12	6.01	6.02	—.04
Nov	6.03½	6.09	5.98	5.99	—.04¼
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lby)					
Dec	18.98	19.22	18.74	18.79	— .23
Jan	19.00	19.23	18.75	18.82	— .21
Mar	19.05	19.40	18.92	18.99	— .20
May	19.30	19.58	19.10	19.20	— .15
Jul	19.42	19.60	19.25	19.35	— .13
Aug	19.40	19.60	19.30	19.40	— .10
Sep	19.40	19.50	19.20	19.30	— .10
Oct	19.40	19.40	19.106	19.15	— .23
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Dec	166.50	171.70	163.70	164.30	—3.40
Jan	168.00	174.00	166.00	166.30	—3.50
Mar	172.00	1770.0	169.50	170.20	—3.00
May	174.50	178.30	172.00	172.40	—3.00
Jul	177.80	181.50	174.00	175.00	—2.50
Aug	177.50	181.00	176.50	176.50	—2.00
Sep	176.50	180.50	174.20	174.40	—1.80
Oct	173.50	178.00	173.00	175.00	— .50
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Nov	.	.	.	494.50	+4.50
Dec	490.20	496.50	489.10	496.30	+4.10
Jan	.	.	.	499.80	+3.70
Feb	495.70	502.30	495.00	502.10	+4.00
Apr	502.00	508.40	501.00	508.30	+3.90
Jun	58.00	514.5	507.50	514.40	+3.90
Aug	519.00	520.70	517.00	512.40	+3.90
Oct	520.00	527.00	519.70	526.50	+3.80
Dec	526.50	532.80	526.20	532.80	+3.80
Feb	535.50	539.00	535.50	539.00	+3.70
Apr	542.00	545.30	542.00	545.30	+3.70
Jun	548.40	551.60	548.40	551.60	+3.70
Aug	558.00	558.00	558.00	558.00	+3.80
Oct	9	.	.	564.40	+3.90
Dec	.	.	.	570.80	+4.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Dec	40.50	40.70	40.25	40.27	— .25
Jan	39.38	39.40	39.05	39.00	— .35
Feb	38.50	38.75	38.15	38.22	— .38
Apr	38.50	38.65	38.15	38.17	— .45
Jun	39.70	39.82	39.40	39.42	— .30
Aug	40.00	40.15	39.75	39.77	— .30
Oct	40.20	40.20	39.95	40.02	— .08
Dec	40.55	40.55	40.15	40.22	— .05

Sales: Dec 4928; Jan 82; Feb 2354; April 920; June 294; Aug 470; Oct 24; Dec 24.
Open Interest: Dec 15741; Jan 1883; Feb 12122; April 7051; June 5108; Aug 1970; Oct 880; Dec 158.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Dec	39.00	39.02	38.30	38.45	— .62
Feb	36.80	36.95	36.10	36.20	— .70
Apr	33.60	33.70	32.90	32.97	— .65
Jun	35.70	35.70	35.17	35.22	— .48
Jul	35.95	35.95	35.35	35.45	— .42
Aug	34.42	34.45	33.75	33.85	— .45
Oct	32.40	32.55	31.98	32.15	— .35
Dec	32.87	32.87	32.40	32.65	— .27

Sales: Dec 3630; Feb 2087; April 840; June 126; July 67; Aug 41; Oct 18; Dec 5.
Open Interest: Dec 8330; Feb 4291; April 3055 June 717; July 423; Aug 325; Oct 502; Dec 117.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Nov	54.00	54.40	53.25	53.75	— .20
Dec	55.70	56.15	54.20	54.50	—1.30
Jan	50.60	50.95	48.70	48.85	—1.75
Apr	49.00	48.00	46.00	46.00	

Sales: Nov 96; Dec 502; Jan 107; Apr 2.
Open Interest: Nov 321; Dec 1001; Jan 28.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	49.50	49.70	48.25	48.35	—1.15
Mar	48.25	48.40	46.70	46.80	—1.50
May	48.40	48.45	46.90	46.95	—1.30
Jul	48.65	48.75	47.25	47.27	—1.48
Aug	46.40	46.55	45.20	45.22	—1.28

Sales: Feb 3798; March 624; May 243; July 138; Aug 39.
Open Interest: Feb 5881; March 2062; May 1401; July 624; Aug 219.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

Nov. 8, 1977

	Today Bid	Asked	Previous Bid	Asked
Copper wire bars:				
spot	644	645	646	646.50
3 months	656	656.50	658	658.50
Cathodes: spot	634	636	635.50	636.50
3 months	646	647	647.50	648
Tin: spot	6,920	6,940	6,930	6,950
3 months	6,730	6,735	6,730	6,740
Lead: spot	343	344	349.75	350.25
3 months	349.25	349.50	356	356.50
Zinc: spot	282.50	283	285	286
3 months	286.50	287	290.50	291
Silver: spot	269.30	269.50	271.90	272
3 months	272.70	272.80	275.40	275.50

London Commodities

(Figurs in esterling per metric ton)

Nov. 8, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Dec	98.50	95.75	98.25-98.50	97.90-97.95
Mar	113.50	110.75	113.25-113.50	113.10-113.15
May	119.50	116.50	119.50-119.65	118.80-118.90
Aug	124.75	122.75	124.75-124.90	123.90-124
Oct	129.50	126.50	129.45-129.50	128.50-129
Dec	131.60	130.50	132.50-133.50	131.60-131.75
Mar	135.50	1344.75	135.50-136	135.75-136

3,412 lots of 50 tons.

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
COCOA				
Dec	2490	2465	2469-2469.50	2452-2470
Mar	2052	2022	2028-2028.50	2042-2044
May	1812	1793	1798-1800	1808-1810
July	1730	1718	1700-1720	1720-1722
Sep			1670-1675	1675-1685
Dec	1635	1622		1630-1632
Mar	1590	1585	1577-1585	1575-1595

1,960 lots of 10 tons.

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
COFFEE				
Nov	1860	1839	1855-1860	1865-1870
Jan	1794	1755	1789-1790	1790-1794
Mar	1659	1616	1655-1659	1650-1660
May	1579	1535	1574-1579	1578-1580
July	1510	1504	1520-1530	1535-1546
Sep	1503	1500	1520-1530	1525-1530
Dec	1478		1490-1515	1495-1500

1,788 lots of 5 tons.

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

Nov. 8, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Dec	900	893	895-900	— 2
Jan	—	—	908-915	—
Mar	984	892	900-918	—
May	925	910	920-930	+ 3
July	—	—	940-960	—10
Aug	985	965	981-985	+16
Oct	—	—	1022-1040	+10
Nov	—	—	1010-1040	+10

135 lots of 50 tons.

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
COCOA				
Dec	2130	2120	2120-2125	—15
Mar	1830	1820	1820-1825	—10
May	1730	1725	1720-1735	+ 5
July	—	—	-1728	—
Sep	—	—	-1680	—40
Dec	—	—	-1515	—15

29 lots of 10 tons.

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 8, 1977

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	364	Matsu E Wrks	585
Canon	457	Mitsubi Hvy Ind	123
Dai Nip Print	527	Mitsubi Corp	440
Fuji Bank	279	Mitsui Co	322
Fuji Photo	610	Mitsukoshi	535
Hitachi	184	Nippon Elec	235
Honda Motor	540	Sharp	342
C. Itoh	266	Shiseido	1,070
Japan Air L	2,360	Sony Corp	1,930
Kansai El Pwr	1,080	Sumitomo Bank	276
Kao Soap	546	Taisho Marine	260
Kirin Brewery	437	Takeda	250
Komatsu	269	Teijin	119
Kubota	285	Tokyo Marine	526
Matsu Ind	588	Toray	107
		Toyota	880

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1977 High	1977 Low
Amsterdam	87.20	87.20	89.50	88.30
Brussels	98.93	98.26	107.82	88.77
Frankfurt	149.24	149.86	150.46	132.11
London 30	492.20	480.40	549.20	358.60
London 500	230.67	226.62	248.32	164.45
Milan	60.69	60.89	74.05	57.93
Paris	94.00	94.60	112.90	77.50
Sydney	443.74	443.81	480.57	419.68
Tokyo (n)	371.61	374.61	390.93	364.70
Tokyo (o)	4976.43	5024.28	5287.65	4849.35
Zurich	321.00	319.70	327.50	292.80

(n) New. (o) Old.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—27

Amfel Inc, Block HR, Canal Rand, Carborun, Cessna Air, CocaBtg NY, Coldwl Bnkr, Combd Com, Cooper Lab, Datapoint, GeicoCp, GorJwlyA, HarrisCp, HospCpA, Humana, Interst Unit, MurryOhio, NatMed Ent, Omark Ind, Pac Petrol, PerfecComp, RobrtsnH, Ross Togs, Scottys Inc, Sycor Inc, WaybrgSh, Wrigley

NEW LOWS—36

Alzona, Alcan Alu, Amal Sug, AmBrnd pf, Amstar, Black Deck, Cent Soya, ClevEl pfD, ColGas pfB, Cornwlth Oil, ComwO pfA, CrousHnd, Equit Gas, FstUnR Es, GtWnUn pf, Hecla Mng, Inspirat Cop, JohnsonEF, LTVCp pfA, Ligget Grp, LongIL pfP, McGraw Ed, MercTe, Munford, Munford pf, Nat Distil, Nat Tea, Shellr 1.40pf, ShellrG 3pf, Tesoro Pet, TesoroP pf, Teasgupf, WnUn 4.90pf, WhlgPit 6pf, WhlgPit 5pf, Yates Ind

Japan Sifts A-Fuel

TOKYO, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Japan made its first extraction from spent nuclear fuel yesterday and the matter is expected to total about a kilogram of plutonium. Japan has U.S. approval to operate atomic plants using spent A-fuel from the United States.

Japanese Jobless Rate

TOKYO, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ).—The number of jobless in Japan totaled 1,050,000 in September, up 4 per cent from a year earlier, the Premier's office reported.

Swiss Prices Rise

BERN, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ).—The Swiss consumer price index rose 0.2 per cent in October from a month earlier and was up 1.6 per cent from a year earlier, official figures showed.

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New Issue
November 9, 1977

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

Canon

Canon Inc.
(Canon Kabushiki Kaisha)
Tokyo/Japan

DM 100,000,000
4¾% Deutsche Mark-Convertible Bonds of 1977/1986

Offering price:	100%
Interest:	4¾% p. a., payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1
Maturity:	January 1, 1986
Conversion right:	from February 1, 1978 into ordinary shares of Canon Inc. at a conversion price of DM 4.75 per share
Listing:	Frankfurt am Main

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Fuji International Finance Limited
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Société Générale
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

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Banca Commerciale Italiana
Bank of America International Limited
Bank Leu International Ltd.
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque Rothschild
H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.
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Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
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J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
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Société Séquanaise de Banque
Svenska Handelsbanken
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Vickers da Costa International Limited
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Wood Gundy Limited

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Banca del Gottardo
Bank Julius Baer International Limited
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Worms
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Chase Manhattan Limited
County Bank Limited
Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine
Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
DB Finance (Hong Kong) Ltd.
Dewaay & Associés International S.C.S.
European Banking Company Limited
First Chicago Limited
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Hambros Bank Limited
Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft
Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
Lloyds Bank International Limited
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
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Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Yamaichi International (Deutschland) GmbH

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 8

(Continued from preceding page.)

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
27	13⅜	NACoal	.50	2.4	13	9	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
5	3	NCAMtg				5	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
35	23⅛	NatAPhl	1.50	9.3	6	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
4½	3½	NatCAir	.12	2.3	4	93	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	15-16	NatCoAir wt				6	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
27⅛	17⅛	NCalSL	.60	3.3	9	5	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
31⅛	17⅛	NtIndPS	1.44	8.1	6	43	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
43⅛	37⅛	NorNGs	2.40	6.3	6	180	38	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅜
85½	83	NoNG	pf5.60	6.4		z20	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	
30⅛	25⅛	NoStPw	2.06	7.5	9	70	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
47½	40⅛	NSPw	pf3.60	8.1		z130	43½	41	44½	+1½
120	114	NSP	pf11.25	9.0		z40	116½	116½	116½	
33	23½	NorTel	.64	2.6	8	36	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	
6⅛	3⅛	Nthgate	.25e	6.3		43	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
23⅛	13⅜	Nortrp	1.20	6.3	4	92	20⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
32⅛	19	NwstAirl	.60	2.4	6	304	25	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	21⅛	NwtBcp	1.04	4.4	8	105	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	
43⅛	33	NwEnr	2.20	6.4	9	27	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	32	NwEn	pf2.00	6.0	6	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
60½	45½	Nwtind	2.55	5.7	6	633	50⅞	49⅝	50⅞	+1½
33	21⅛	Nwtind wt				2	28	27	27	+1⅛
104⅛	93	Nwin	pf4.50	3.8		z10	102	100	102	+3⅛
30⅛	20⅛	NwIP	pf2.50	9.3		3	27	27	27	— ⅛
15⅞	10⅛	NwtMLf	1e	8.3	12	43	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	22⅛	NwStW	1.20	5.3	10	3	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
37	32	Norton	2	5.4	8	103	37	35⅞	37	+ ⅛
21⅛	17⅛	NorSim	.76b	3.8	8	452	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
45⅛	37⅛	NortS	pf1.60	3.6		6	45	45	45	+1⅛
23⅛	17	Nucor	.35	1.6	6	45	22⅛	22	22⅛	+1⅛

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1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
17⅛	14⅛	OKC	1.20	8.0	5	3	15	15	15	+ ⅛
20⅛	9⅛	Oakind	.20	1.9	11	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
44⅛	35	Oak	pf 1.75	5.3		1	33	33	33	+1½
18⅛	14⅛	OaklteP	1.12	7.8	3	4	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	22½	OccPet	1.25	8.3	6	522	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
23⅛	9⅛	OccPet wt				24	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	35⅛	OccP	pf2.159	5.5		4	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
103⅛	73	OccP	pf6.60	4.7		2	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+ ⅛
97⅛	70⅛	OccP	pf 4	5.3		51	75	74⅛	75	— ⅛
32⅛	26⅛	OccP	pf2.50	9.1		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	23⅛	OccP	pf2.12	8.9		6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
29⅛	21⅛	Ogden	1.40	5.3	5	15	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
21⅛	13⅛	OhioEd	1.72	8.8	9	127	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
50⅛	49⅛	OhEd	pf4.40	8.8		z10	51	51	51	
13?	95⅛	OhEd	pf1.64	8.3		z?	98⅛	93	98⅛	+ ⅛
115⅛	110	OhE	pf10.40	9.3		z20	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	+ ⅛
95⅛	83⅛	OhPw	pf8.04	9.2		z10	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	— ⅛
101	102	CPw	pfA 14	14.		z50	103	103	103	— ⅛
104	107	CPw	pfF 14	14.		z60	103	103	103	
19⅛	11	OklaGE	1.40	8.2	3	74	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	31⅛	OklaNG	2	6.3	6	70	32⅛	31⅛	32	— ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	Olin	.88	5.8	5	35	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	27⅛	Olinkrft	1.20	4.4	7	10	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Omark	.72b	4.6	8	124	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
14	9⅛	Ope Ika	.94	8.2	7	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	OranRk	1.35	9.5	10	19	15⅛	15	15	
10⅛	6⅛	Orange	.10	2.2		8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	20	OutMar	1.40	6.9	5	19	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
21⅛	15⅛	OutletCo	.20	0.8	8	25	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	OverhDr	.60	4.9	6	69	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
20⅛	17⅛	OvernitT	1	5.3	5	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	OverSh	.06	1.2	7	91	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
7	58	OwenC	1.20	1.8	10	124	67⅛	67	67⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	27⅛	OwenIll	1.05	4.4	7	94	24⅛	24	23⅛	
11⅛	7	Oxfcdin	.63r	6.5	5	26	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛

P - Q

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
11½	7⅛	PNB Mt	.50e	4.7	14	18	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
35⅛	26	PPG	1.60	5.8	6	105	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	PacAS	1.24	9.3		28	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	20⅛	PacGE	2	8.4	7	336	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	18⅛	PacLtg	1.80	9.1	7	25	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	31⅛	PacLm	1.60	4.6	13	22	34⅛	34⅛	34½	
31⅛	25⅛	PacPet	.92	2.9	9	47	u31⅛	31½	31½	— ⅛
24⅛	20⅛	PacPw	1.80	8.4	10	103	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	PacTT	1.40	8.3	8	25	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
82	72⅛	PacTT	pf 6	8.1		z220	74	73⅛	74	
16⅛	9⅛	PacTin	.80	5.9	9	30	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	PaineW	.40	6.3	3	51	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	PalW	pf1.30	9.4		7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	PalmBc	.80	6.0	4	33	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Pamida	.12	2.3	18	18	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	PanAm			4	339	5	4⅞	5	
50⅛	41⅛	PanEP	2.50	5.8	7	394	43½	43	43	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Paprcft	1	5.8	7	23	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	Pargas	1b	5.5	7	16	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	29⅛	ParkDr	.20	.5	9	28	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	22	ParHan	1	4.2	8	14	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	ParkPn	.48	2.7	9	118	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	PatPtt			16	65	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	Paylsnw	.50	3.0	6	6	16⅛	16½	16⅛	+ ½
23⅛	18⅛	Peabody	.24b	1.2	10	53	20⅛	20½	20½	— ⅛
52⅛	37⅛	Penney	1.48	4.5	9	235	33⅛	33	33	
25⅛	20⅛	PaPL	1.92	8.3	7	55	23⅛	23	23	+ ⅛
58	51	PaPL	pf4.40	8.3		z10	53	53	53	—1⅛
55	50½	PaPL	pf4.50	8.4		z180	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+1⅛
110	110	PaPL	pf 11	9.9		z10	111	110	110	— ⅛
30½	125⅛	PaPL	pf 13	10.		z40	127½	127½	127½	
37⅛	31⅛	Penwlt	1.80	5.3	10	9	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
55	48	Penw	pf2.50	5.0		1	50	50	50	+1½
25⅛	20½	Penw	pf1.60	7.0		9	23	23	23	
35⅛	26	Pennzol	1.80	6.5	7	75	27⅛	27⅛	27½	
10⅛	7⅛	PeopDr	.20	2.4	8	5	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	25⅛	PeopGs	2.76	7.5	7	23	37⅛	37	37	— ⅛
27	22⅛	PepsiCo	.80	3.3	11	2187	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
		Pepsico	wl			386	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	
21⅛	16½	PerkinE	.32	1.7	11	208	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Pertec			10	473	u10	9½	10	+ ⅛
33	29	Petinc	1.80	5.7	8	24	31⅛	31½	31⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	Petinc	pf.80	4.7		9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
18⅛	15⅛	Petinc	pf 1	6.2		15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
18⅛	11⅛	PeterPl	.88a	6.0	7	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
62⅛	67	Petrie	2a	2.6	20	6	77⅛	76⅛	77⅛	+1
32⅛	23	Petrolan	.72	2.7	8	33	26½	26½	26½	
27	23⅛	PetRs	2.61e	11.		11	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
25⅛	22⅛	PetRs	pf1.75	7.8		17	22⅛	22½	22½	— ⅛
29⅛	22⅛	Pfizer	.95	3.9	10	322	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	18½	PhelpD	.60	3.1	52	466	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	17⅛	PhilaEl	1.80	9.1	10	190	20	19⅛	19⅛	
47⅛	40½	PhilE	pf3.80	9.0		z40	42	42	42	
53	47½	PhilE	pf4.40	9.0		z240	49	49	49	+ ½
97⅛	84⅛	PhilE	pf7.85	8.9		z50	88	88	88	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	PhilaSub	.88	5.3	7	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
64⅛	51⅛	PhilMr	1.65	2.7	12	505	62⅛	61⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	Philind	.24	3.8	7	28	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
63⅛	27	PhilPet	1	3.4	9	507	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ½
17⅛	8⅛	PhilVH	.60	6.5	7	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5	Pier 1	.20	3.9	5	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
45	35⅛	Pillsbry	1.28	3.3	10	209	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	27½	Pioner	1.50	5.2	7	74	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	PionrEl	.10e	0.6	9	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
21⅛	15⅛	PitneyB	.80	4.8	5	57	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
31⅛	22⅛	Pittstn	1.20	4.8	9	417	25⅛	24⅛	25	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	PlanRsc			7	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	10	Plantrn	.08	.7	11	53	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Playboy	.12	1.7	35	32	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	10⅛	Plessey	.45e	2.5	10	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	Pneumo	1	6.3	5	20	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	25	Polaroid	.80	3.0	10	446	26⅛	25½	26⅛	
16⅛	6	Pondrosa			11	972	15⅛	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
19⅛	16	PopeTal	.80	4.4	7	4	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	Portec	.80b	4.8	7	29	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
20⅛	18⅛	PortGE	1.70	8.8	14	84	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
116½	108⅛	PoG	pf11.50	10.		z30	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	27	PorG	pf2.60	9.2			28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
29⅛	25⅛	Potltch	1	3.5	7	94	29½	28⅛	28⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	PotmEl	1.28	8.1	8	43	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
55	52⅛	PotEl	pf4.50	8.7		z50	52	52	52	+ ⅛
61⅛	56	PotEl	pf5.46	9.7		z150	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
62⅛	58⅛	PotEl	pf5.50	9.5		z100	58	58	58	+ ⅛
18⅛	12	Premier	.54	3.7	8	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
93⅛	72⅛	ProctG	2.60	3.2	14	205	82	81⅛	81⅛	— ½
10⅛	8⅛	ProdRsh	.44	5.0	7	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
32⅛	16⅛	Proler	1.40	7.6	9	15	18½	17⅛	18½	+ ⅛
20⅛	17	PSvCol	1.46	8.5	10	73	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
26½	24⅛	PSCol	pf2.10	8.4		7	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
28⅛	25	PSvcIn	2.04	7.3	8	296	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
45	41⅛	PSInd	pf3.50	8.2		z50	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+1⅛
14	12⅛	PSInd	pf1.04	8.0		120	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
15	13⅛	PSInd	pf1.08	7.7		z30	14	14	14	+ ⅛
22⅛	19⅛	PSvNH	1.88	9.5	9	63	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	23⅛	PSNH	pf2.75	9.5		z430	29	29	29	+ ⅛
24	20	PSvNM	1.68	8.1	10	56	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
60⅛	57	PSEG	pf5.05	8.3		z20	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	—1
25⅛	24⅛	PSEG	pf2.17	8.6		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
85⅛	78	PSEG	pf6.80	8.3		z1000	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	+ ⅛
131	124⅛	PSE	pf12.25	9.5		z100	128½	128½	128½	+1
97	89⅛	PSEG	pf7.80	8.3		z232	94⅛	93½	94⅛	— ⅛
92½	87	PSEG	pf8.08	8.8		z100	92	92	92	
92⅛	85	PSEG	pf7.52	8.4		z140	90	89⅛	90	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Publicker			9		6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblo			12		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18⅛	16⅛	PgSPL	1.40	8.2	9	65	17	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
33⅛	28⅛	Pullmn	1.40	4.8	10	24	29⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
18½	15⅛	Purex	1.08	6.9	8	193	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	PuritnFa			4	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20½	19⅛	Purolatr	1.20	5.7	9	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	20	QuakOat	1.04	4.9	8	292	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	QuakStO	.88	6.0	9	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
25⅛	18⅛	Quanex	1.20	6.1	7	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Questor	.20r	3.6	14	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

R

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
33⅛	24⅛	RCA	1.20	4.4	9	784	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
47	42	RCApf	3.50	8.0		z10	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+1⅛
75	63⅛	RCA pf	4	6.0		33	67	67	67	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	RTE	.40	3.3	8	7	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
17⅛	14	RalsPur	.40	2.7	14	366	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Ramad	.12e	3.6	14	362	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
24	13⅛	Rancoln	1.04	6.1	6	31	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
…										
27⅛	20⅛	Roper	1.60	6.2	5	13	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Rorer	.66	4.2	13	516	16⅛	15½	15⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	19½	Rosario	.40b	1.7	16	22	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
28½	14⅛	Rowan	.12	.5	10	35	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
21½	14⅛	RoyCCol	1	5.6	8	118	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
61	51⅛	RoylD	4.25e	7.5	5	81	57	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
27½	21⅛	Rubbrm	.60	2.6	12	6	23	23	23	
12⅛	10⅛	RussTog	.76	6.3	8	262	u12½	12	12⅛	— ⅛
18	12⅛	RyderS	.40	2.6	6	23	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛

S

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
5⅛	2⅛	SCA			13	1036	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	SCM	1	5.3	5	19	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
15½	12⅛	SOS	.50	4.1	5	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	24	Sabine	.56	2.0	10	79	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
…										
30½	21⅛	Squibb	1.02	4.5	10	123	23⅛	22½	22⅛	— ½
31	24⅛	StBrnd	1.28	4.5	11	52	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
…										
12⅛	8	TenkaCp	.48	5.8	17	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	

U

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
27⅛	16½	UAL	.60	3.4	4	268	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
24⅛	17⅛	UGI	1.48	6.3	9	12	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
…										
34⅛	31⅛	UtPL	pf2.80	8.8		9	32	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛

V

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
22⅛	16½	VF Co	1.20	6.9	7	55	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	17½	VSICorp	1	4.3	7	19	23½	23	23	— ⅛
10⅛	7	Valleyln	.40	5.1	12	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	Varian	.28	1.6	10	79	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Varolnc	.20a	2.1	4	43	9⅛	9½	9⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Vendo				6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	VestSe	1.31e	9.4		55	14⅛	13⅛	14	— ⅛
24⅛	12⅛	Vetco	.20e	.9	21	295	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	9⅛	Viacom	.20	1.2	12	17	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
15⅛	14	VaEPW	1.24	8.8	7	231	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
32⅛	30	VaEP	pf2.90	9.4		7	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
89⅛	81	VaEP	pf7.45	9.0		z50	83	83	83	
8⅛	4⅛	Vornado				43	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	VulcnM	1.20	4.7	7	5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	

W

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
15⅛	10⅛	Wabash	.40	3.0	7	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
21	15½	Wachov	.60	3.8	8	29	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
56⅛	43½	Wach	pf2.20	5.0		2	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	WachRtv				89	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
…										
2⅛	⅜	Wyly Cp				30	13-16	⅜	⅜	

X

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
58⅛	43⅛	Xerox	1.60	3.4	10	589	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	15⅛	XTRA	.32	1.3	5	24	25	24⅛	24⅛	

Y

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
13⅛	9⅛	Yates	.20	2.1	5	52	10	9⅛	9⅛	

Z

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
17½	12⅛	ZaleCp	.92	5.6	8	134	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
15	11⅛	ZaleptA	.80	6.2		6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅛	10	Zapata	.30b	2.7	6	24	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
8⅛	6	ZayreCp			3	58	7⅛	6⅛	7	
28	12⅛	ZenithR	1	7.1	18	241	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
16⅛	13	Zurnind	.60	3.9	9	61	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Nov. 7, 1977

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4311	Abitibi	$9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
1200	Acklands	$11	11	11	
1940	Agnico E	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
905	Agra Ind A	$5	495	495	—17
16229	Alta Gas A	$15	14⅛	14⅞	
250	Algo Cent	$13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
14790	Alminex	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
78295	Am Bonza	$46⅛	40⅛	42½	—3½
400	Andres W	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7450	Atco A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
5260	BP Can	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
19100	Banister C	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
9661	Bank N S	$18⅛	18½	18⅛	— ⅛
1800	Baton B	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
150	Beth Cop A	$14½	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
14275	Block Bros	$7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
603	Bralor Res	490	490	490	+10
659	Bramalea	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3740	Brameda	104	101	103	+ 1
100	Brenda M	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
4816	Bridger	$11⅛	11½	11⅛	
400	BCFP	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
2700	BC Phone	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
3677	Brunsp	340	340	340	+15
1000	Budd Auto	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
465	Burns Fds	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
200	CAE A	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
2000	Cad Frv	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
3464	Cal Pow A	$34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
5400	Camflo	$14⅛	14½	14½	— ⅛
475	Campau A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
39434	C Nor West	$12⅛	11½	12⅛	+ ⅛
750	C Pakrs C	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
454	Can Perm	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
1650	Can Trust A	$26⅛	26½	26⅛	+ ⅛
3250	C Tung	$11	11	11	+ ⅛
7450	Cl Bk Com	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
960	Cdn Tire A	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
2560	C Utilities	$14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
800	Canbra	400	400	400	+16
212	Candel Oil	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
3000	Cassiar	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
2535	Celanese	280	265	270	
2800	Chieftan Dn	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
1610	C Holiday	445	440	445	
7000	Con Bldg	310	310	310	
34400	Con Distrb	385	355	385	+25
15322	Cons Gas	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
701	Cornat Ind	495	495	495	+10
782	Con Fardy	270	270	270	+ 5
100	Conwest	470	470	470	
500	Craigmt	435	400	400	
600	Crush Intl	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1400	Cyprus	$8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
915	Denison	$51⅛	51	51	— ⅛
2400	Dicknsn	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1690	Dofasco A	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
400	Dom Store	$16⅛	16½	16⅛	+ ⅛
285	Du Pont	$12⅛	12	12	
1600	Dylex L A	$7	7	7	— ⅛
2000	East Mal	330	320	325	+ ⅛
3475	Electro A	245	230	240	+12
200	Emco	$5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
2550	Falcon C	395	390	390	— 5
830	Fibrg Nik A	$19⅛	19½	19⅛	+ ½
700	Fed Ind A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
575	Ford Cnda	$73½	73	73	
1100	Francana	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
200	Fruehauf	$7	7	7	
2710	G M Res	305	300	300	—10
200	G Distrb A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
700	G Distrb w	95	95	95	
800	Gibraltar	420	415	415	+10
100	Goodyear	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
500	Granduc	81	81	81	— 1
300	Gt Oil Sds	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
300	Gt Paper	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ½
300	Gt W Life	$62	62	62	
100	Greyhnd	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
3180	Hambro C	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1000	H Group A	295	295	295	— 5
1500	Hard Crp A	252	252	252	+ 2
1292	Hawker A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
300	Hayes D A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
683	H Bay Co	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
3005	IAC	$16⅛	16½	16½	
100	Indal	$8	8	8	
538	Inland Gas	$11⅛	11	11	
2400	Inter-City	$7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5600	Int Mogul	410	400	400	—10
10575	Int Pipe A	$15⅛	15	15	
1900	Inv Grp A	$7⅛	7½	7⅛	+ ⅛
1800	Jannock A	$10½	10½	10½	
275	Jannock B	$10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
31500	Kaiser Re	$13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
1500	Kerr A A	$13	12⅛	12⅛	
31677	Koffler A	$6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
6165	Labatt A	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
289	Lab Min	$31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
1950	Lacana	400	390	395	—10
125	LOnt Cem	325	315	315	
575	LL Lac	160	160	160	
700	Lob Co A	330	325	325	
2600	Lob Co B	315	310	310	— 5
325	Loeb M	485	485	485	
7060	Mclan H A	$11⅛	11½	11⅛	+ ⅛
7975	MB Ltd	$17	16⅛	16⅛	
7520	Matgml A	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
6449	Moore	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
2800	Murphy	$8	8	8	+ ⅛
100	M Lf Mills	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
5855	Noranda A	$20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
74538	Norcen	$15⅛	15½	15⅛	— ⅛
1010	NTecm B w	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
75	Nowsco W	$27	27	27	
26834	Oakwood P	416	385	410	+20
39120	Ocelot B	$12½	11½	12⅛	
1200	Orchan A	171	170	170	
3520	Oshawa A	460	450	460	+10
14400	Pamour A	$5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5787	PanCan P	$32	31⅛	32	+1⅛
346	Patino N V	$15	15	15	
100	Pembina	445	445	445	+15
1000	Pop Shops	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
5345	Pine Point	$26⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—1⅛
300	Pitts C	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5300	Placer	$18⅛	18½	18⅛	
1600	Ram	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
600	Redpath A	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
3536	Reed Osir A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
50	Reichhold	$6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
2340	Revnu Prp	67	67	67	
900	Scotts A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25905	Shell Can	$16⅛	16½	16⅛	+ ⅛
3898	Sherritt A	425	420	420	— 5
1500	Siebens	$17⅛	19	19	— ⅛
500	Sigma	$31	31	31	— 1
75654	Simpsons	450	440	460	+15
1549	Simpson S	$7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
150	Slater Stl	$7	7	7	+ ⅛
1190	Southm A	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
200	St Brodcst	$9½	9½	9½	
9415	Stelco A	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
350	Steep R	245	240	245	
100	Tara	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
200	Teck Cor A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1172	Teck Cor B	465	460	465	
1500	Teledyne	$61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	
2346	Tex Can	$30	29⅛	30	
1010	Thom N A	$11	11	11	
17358	Tor Dm Bk	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
220	Torstar B	$11	11	11	
2398	Traders A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
6145	Trns Mt A	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7364	TrCan PL	$15⅛	15	15	
7640	UGas A	$10	9⅛	9⅛	
2000	Union Oil	$11	10⅛	[illegible]	
4000	U Keno	$9⅛	9	[illegible]	
200	U Siscoe	$7⅛	7	7	
6100	Upp Can	190	185	185	
14500	Van Der	350	320	345	
300	Vestgron	$9⅛	9⅛	[illegible]	
19800	Voyager P	$10⅛	10	[illegible]	
300	Weldwod	$10⅛	10⅛	[illegible]	
11250	Wstburne	$14⅛	14½	14	
3075	West Mine	365	355	365	
6070	Weston	$13½	13⅛	13	
500	Woodwd A	$15	14⅛	[illegible]	
600	Yk Bear	365	360	365	
1700	Yukon C	225	221	225	

Total sales 3,414,284 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
365	Asbestos	$36⅛	35⅛	[illegible]	
6387	Bnk Mont	$16⅛	16⅛	[illegible]	
1500	Basic Res	$3⅛	3⅛	[illegible]	
710	Can Cem	$8⅛	8⅛	[illegible]	
700	Cdnlnt Pw	175	170	175	
100	Canron	$22⅛	22⅛	22	
272	Dom Bridg	$20⅛	20⅛	20	
1100	Dom TextA	$8⅛	8⅛	8	
1700	FCA Intl	170	167	170	
200	Power Cp	$8⅛	8⅛	8	
157	Price Co	$9⅛	9⅛	9	
9302	Royal Bnk	$25⅛	24⅛	24	
763	RoyTrst A	$15⅛	15⅛	15	
200	Steinbrg A	$16⅛	16⅛	16	
2225	Zellers	$6⅛	6	6	

Total sales 363,282 shares.

Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Extracts from the Chairman's Review by Sir Albert Robinson

Last year I referred to the need for a recovery of business activity in the major western industrial countries and in Japan, if we were to expect an improvement in our results. In the event, the economies of some of the countries advanced at a cautious pace whilst others showed little change. Due to increases from our coal, platinum and diamond interests, our income did increase but depressed metal prices have had a severe impact upon some of our managed investments. We have seen their profit margins squeezed by low prices on the one hand and relentless rises in costs on the other. Coupled with this pressure on profits has been the necessity to finance essential capital expenditures, interest charges and, in some cases, metal stocks.

Were it not for the inclusion in our accounts of R6,2 million, which was our share of Otjihase's trading loss, we would have recorded the best year in our history. After making this deduction and also providing for tax, minority interests and preference dividends, profits attributable to ordinary shareholders increased from the previous year's figure of R26,2 million to R27,0 million. Ordinary dividends remained unchanged at 170 cents per share, absorbing R13,1 million. Of the balance, R12 million was provided as an extraordinary item against our investment of both equity and loans in Otjihase.

Gold and Uranium

Our main interest in gold and uranium lies in our investments in Randfontein and Western Areas. Both mines stand to gain from the recent rise in the price of gold.

Platinum

One of our important interests is our investment in the platinum industry through our holding in Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited, which is currently operating at low profit margins and recently it proved necessary to pass the final dividend. The future outlook remains uncertain, but in the longer term we look forward to a resurgence in demand for platinum and in this event Johnnies with its 27,5% interest in Rustenburg will benefit significantly.

Exploration

Mining is recognised as a high risk business. Johnnies has over the last decade been in the forefront of mineral exploration in Southern Africa. From this exploration arose potential opportunities which we accepted despite the changing political scene in the area in which we operate and in the knowledge that the demands for primary metals are cyclical by nature. The development of new mining projects can take many years before revenues begin to flow. When deciding to develop new mines the mining houses have to take a much longer and broader view than is the case with most other commodities. It is doubly unfortunate that we have brought two mines into production at a time of great political change and of extremely low demand for the metals produced. Nevertheless we believe that there are still opportunities for mineral exploitation in many parts of Southern Africa and for this reason Johnnies is continuing with its business of prospecting and exploration, together with its allied research into mineral processing. However, because of a need to conserve resources our operations will be on a much reduced scale.

Finance

The financial needs of the Company have been under detailed examination over the past few months. We have decided to seek additional finance of R40 million through a Preference Share issue to supplement our normal cash flow. This will have the effect of stretching out the period during which we plan to reduce our loan indebtedness to more normal and acceptable levels and of leaving us with a margin of funds with which to take advantage of any suitable opportunities for new business should these arise.

Future Prospects

The prospects for the current year are conditioned to a very large degree by economic and political forces outside our control. The well-being of many of our companies is dependent upon the extent to which the economies of the major industrial countries grow and the extent to which this growth influences the prices of the metals which our mines produce. A major dilemma of the world today is whether the industrialised countries should stimulate their economies or continue with their deflationary policies. Confidence has been seriously impaired and it is a matter of conjecture which policies will be pursued and what consequences will follow. As a counter-weight to this uncertainty and the fears of world-wide inflation that accompany it, the price of gold has risen substantially in recent months and is currently showing a remarkable firmness. The South African balance of payments position has shown a satisfactory improvement and the additional foreign exchange earnings which South Africa will derive from gold will assist considerably in helping the economy through its present recessionary phase.

In South Africa we face other serious difficulties. Our internal policies are the subject of severe international criticism. We must not underestimate the power of governments and of pressure groups to give effect to their disapproval of these policies. The boycott of South African exports and the possibility of further selective sanctions being applied cannot be ruled out. We are entering a decisive phase in the history of South Africa – a phase in which the political future of all its peoples will be determined. It is the united wish of our friends abroad, and of the majority of our peoples at home, that peaceful and constructive solutions to our problems be found. The business community must play its part in applying pressure to encourage peaceful change, more particularly in the fields of race relations and the breaking down of discrimination. It is vital that all races should have access to the private sector without restriction. All are entitled to the benefits of the system. By this means we can develop a non-racial business society that will provide equal opportunity for all. It is from this broader economic base that longer term political policies can be framed that will help to restore South Africa's image abroad and give immense satisfaction to its peoples at home.

Staff

Johnnies has recently reviewed all job levels at Head Office and has rationalised its organisational structure. As a result of this survey a uniform integrated salary pattern for the various occupational categories has been established and all employees will be rewarded at the rate for the job without discrimination regardless of race, colour, creed or sex. We believe that with the co-operation and understanding of our employees we shall succeed in developing an integrated staff that will serve Johnnies in the future in a spirit of inter-racial harmony and goodwill.

The Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held in Johannesburg on 10 November, 1977 at 11.30 a.m. Copies of the full Statement and Report and Accounts are obtainable from the London Secretaries: Barnato Brothers Limited, 99 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 3XE.

INTERNATIONAL TENDER OFFER

OFF-SHORE GAS FIELD OF MISKAR TUNISIA

NOTICE OF CONSULTATION FOR PRE-SELECTION FOR DRILLING PLATFORM

The Miskar research group, acting for the future entity responsible for the realization of the development plan of the Miskar gas field in Golfe de Gabes is launching a consultation for pre-selection for the purpose of the fabrication and/or the setting-up of a fixed drilling platform type "jacket" 12 piles, 24 slots, for this field.

Constructors and/or installers of drilling platforms interested by this consultation are invited to pick up or to ask to be sent the necessary file as of Thursday, November 3rd, 1977, at the following address:

Groupe MISKAR,
11 Avenue Khereddine Pacha,
Tunis.
Telex: 12128 TN.

against payment of the sum of one hundred Tunisian Dinars per file or of its equivalent in foreign currency. It is specified that constructors and/or installers may participate in this consultation either for the totality or for one of the two following stages: yard construction or the transport and installation on site off shore.

Pre-selection offers should be sent to the above address, by Monday, December 5th, 1977, at the latest.

Currency Rates

November 8, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr	BF com	Swiss F.
Amsterdam	2.4425	4.4160	108.01*	50.20*	27.77y	—	6.8920*	109.795*
Brussels (c)	35.43	64.04	15.66	7.2775	4.0305*	14.6025	—	15.9125
Frankfurt	2.2602	4.0846	—	46.47*	2.572x	92.67*	6.380*	101.65*
London (z)	1.8165	—	4.0815	8.800	1588.35	4.4005	64.00	4.02223
Milan	878.85	1588.05	388.55	180.65	—	359.91	24.80	394.89
Paris	4.8510	8.7980	215.150*	—	5.5365x	199.270*	13.7365*	218.786*
Zurich	2.22175	4.02166	98.375*	45.74*	0.2532	91.17*	6.26335*	—

The following are dollar values as given in London: Danish krone: [illegible] Escudo: 40.81; Israeli £: 15.35; Peseta: 83.115; Schilling: 16.115; Sw. krona: [illegible] Yen: 247.825; Norw. krone: 5.4905; Fin. mark: 4.1900; Belgian financial: 35.43; Hong Kong $: 4.5970; Singapore $: 2.4030; 1 Canadian $: 0.90185 U.S.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of [illegible] (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

International Bonds Traded in Euro[pe]

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Issue	Bid	Asked
Amev 8-87	96¾	97¾
Ashland 7½-82	97	98
Australia 8¼-83	99¾	100¼
Austral 8¾-91	101¼	102¼
Austral 8½-92	96½	97½
BTokyo 7¾-84	96½	97½
Barclays 8½-92	98¾	99¾
CHyd. 7¾-83	95¾	96¾
Bell Cnda 7¾-	97½	98½
BFCE 8¾-83	100	101
Brazil 9¼-84	98½	99½
Brit Gas 9-81	101¾	102¾
BrokenHill 8-83	96½	97½
Cnc Berm. 8¼-84	97¼	98¼
Cdn NatlR 8¾-86	97½	98½
Charbongs 8⅞-87	99¾	100¾
Chylnvest 8¾-84	99	100
Cons Food 7½-97	96	97
Conoco 8-86	98½	99½
Cutler Ham 8-87	98½	99½
EEC 8¼-82	100	101
EEC 7¾-84	96¾	97¾
ECS 8¾-81	101	102
ECS 8¾-97	98	99
EIB 8¼-83	99¼	100¼
EIB 8-84	98½	99½
EIB 8¾-92	98¼	99¼
Elf Aquit 8¼-85	97¾	98¾
EMI 9¼-89	99	100
Ericsson 8½-89	98½	99½
Esso 8-86 nov	100½	101½
Eurofima 8½-85	100⅞	101⅞
Fiat 8-82	97	98
First-Chic 7-80	97¾	98¾
Gotaverken 8½-87	96	97
Gould 9¼-83	103	104
GulfWestin 8¼-84	97½	98½
Hamersley 8½-84	100	101
Home Oil 9½-86	101½	102½
ICI 8¼-87	98½	99½
ISE Cnda 9-82	101	102
I.U.Overseas 9-83	98¼	99¼
Kidde W 8½-85	97½	98½
Kockums 8-83	97½	98½
Manitoba 8¾-83	100	101
Michelin 9¼-84	100	101
Midld Intl 8¾-86	99¾	100¾
Montreal 9¼-83	99¾	100¾
NCBoard 8-87	95¼	96¼
NatWest 9-86	101	102
NBrunswick 9-83	100¾	101¾
NBrunswick 8-84	98¼	99¼
NZealand 9¼-82	104¼	105¼
NZealand 8½-83	100¾	101¾
NrgKombk 8½-91	97½	98½
Norskhyd 8½-97	97	98
Norway 8½-83	101¼	102¼
Occidental 9¼-83	102¾	103¾
Offsh Min 8¼-85	98	99
Ontario 9-83	102	103
OntarioHyd 8-8?	97	98
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	100	101
QuebProv 8½-87	98¼	99¼
QuebProv 9-83	99½	100½
Ralston 7½-87	97	98
SaabScania 8½-8?	96	97
S.A.S. 8-85	97½	98½
Shell 8-86	99¾	100¾
Shell 7½-87	98	99
Singer 8¾-87	99½	100½
Stlnd 8¾-88	100	101
Sweden 8½-87	97	98
SwedSICo. 7¾-87	97	98
TMay 7¾-87	95	96
Textron 7¾-8?	96¾	97¾
Transocean 8-86	99½	100½
Transocean 7½-8?	97½	98½
UnOil 7½-87	97¾	98¾
Utah 8-87	100	101
Vwagen 7¾-82	96½	97½
Volvo (Mar) 8-8?	95	96

Chrysler 4¾-88; Chrysler 5-88; Cr Suisse 4½-91; Cummin 6¼-86; Dartind 4¾-87; EastKodak 4½-88; Ennis 7¼-92; Fairchild 5¼-9?; Firestone 5-88; Ford 6-86; Ford 5-88; GenElec 4¼-87; GenFoods 4¾-87; Gillette 4¾-82; Gillette 4¾-87; GulfWestn 5-86; Honeywell 6-86; ICI 6¾-97; INA 6-97; I.S.E. 6¼-89; ITT 4½-87; Jusco 6-92; Komatsu 7½-9?; Mitsui 7¼-90; MorganJP 4¼-8?; Nabisco 5¼-88; OwensIll 4½-87; PenneyJC 4½-87; PhillLamp 4¾-83; R C A. 5-88; Revlon 4⅞-83; Revlon 4⅞-87; Sperry 4¼-88; Squibb 4½-87; Texaco 4½-88; UBS 4½-87; UnCarb 4¾-8?; WarnLamb 4½-8?; WarnLamb 4½-88; Xerox 5-88

Convertible Bonds

Issue	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4¼-87	78½	80½
Ashland 5-88	93	95
Beatrice 6¾-91	109	111
Beatrice 4½-92	92	94
Beecham 6¾-92	96½	97½
Borden 6¾-91	102	104
Borden 5-92	[illegible]	[illegible]
BroadHale 4¾-8?	76½	78½
Carnation 4-88	80	82
Chevron 5-88	119	121

Bondtrade – Index (Basis Dec. 31, 19[illegible]) Med. Long

	Med.	Long
Tuesday	101.33	[illegible]
Previous	101.23	[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 8

1977 High	Low	Stock Div in $		Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
	5⅝	AE Plst	.10e	1.2	8	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	7⅜	AAR	.36	4.5	6	5	8	8	8	
	4½	AAV	.32	4.7	8	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ¼
	6⅛	APS	.30	4.5	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	9⅞	ASPRO	.64	5.6	6	3	11½	11½	11½	
	11-16	ATI				12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
	8¾	AVC	.60	6.7	6	17	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
	11⅛	AVX	.32	2.1	7	3	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
	2⅜	AZL			21	9	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
	2⅞	AZL pf	.48	12.		18	4	3⅞	4	
	⅜	AcmeHm				3	½	½	½	
	1⅞	AcmePr			8	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	8¼	AcmeUtd	.32	3.3	11	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
	4⅞	Action	.28b	5.3	3	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
	3⅛	ActonCp			8	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
	3⅞	AdamR	.04e	.7	7	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
	12⅝	AdobeOil	.16	.9	22	41	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
	1¼	AegisCp			5	23	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
	1⅛	Aeronca			41	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	3⅛	AffilCap	.10e	1.8	7	25	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
	2⅝	AffilHsp	.24	3.6	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
	10⅜	AffilPub	.56	3.8	8	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
	3⅛	AlaskAir			6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅞	AlbgW	.10e	4.7	9	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	4⅝	Alcolac	.32e	4.7	10	12	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
	9¾	AllesCp wt				9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
	5⅜	AllesAir			23	26	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
	22¼	AllegApfC	3	12.		1	25½	25½	25½	
	5⅛	AllianT	.36e	5.1	5	16	7	7	7	— ⅛
	⅛	AlldArt				47	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	23⅞	AlldThr	1	3.3	15	139	u30⅞	30⅛	30⅝	+4⅛
	2	AlphaInd			6	9	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
	4½	Altamil	.10e	1.6	4	7	6⅜	6¼	6½	
	⅛	AltecCp			34	7	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
	14	AlterFds	.50	3.1	9	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
	49½	Alcoa pf	3.75	7.4		z200	50½	50½	50½	
	4⅞	AmBilt	.25	4.8		11	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
	15⅜	AmBrd wt				11	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
	5⅜	ABusPd	.28	4.4	7	34	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ¼
	⅝	AFletch				1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
	1-64	AmFltch wt				19	1-64	1-64	1-64	—1-64
	2¾	AmIPict			5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
	2¼	AIsrael	.11r	3.4	6	21	3¼	3¼	3¼	
	6⅞	AMzaA	.44	5.8	5	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
	36	AmMf	2.80e	5.8	5	2	48	48	48	+ ⅜
	4	AMotInns				7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
	25⅞	AmPetf	2.20	7.7	9	8	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
	5⅛	AScIE	.04e	.5	98	18	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
	7⅛	AmTec	.30e	3.8	6	15	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
	9⅞	AUtlS	.92	6.9		18	13½	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
	3⅛	AngloC	.13e	2.7	8	143	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
	5	Anken	.28	4.6	5	16	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	4⅝	Anthon	.32r	6.0	4	25	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	5⅛	AppldDta			7	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
	3	ApldDev			16	24	4⅝	4½	4½	
	10⅝	ApplCa	.32	2.4	9	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
	3⅜	Armin	.12	2.3		85	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
		ArrowE			3	30	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
	7⅞	Arundel			5	14	9	9	9	
	7⅝	Asamer	.30	3.4	10	84	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
	9⅜	AshlOC	.28	1.6	7	7	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
	1⅛	AtlasCM	.03i		10	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	5⅛	AtlasCp wt				10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	5	Audiotr	.12b	2.3	7	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
	12⅞	Augat	.30	1.7	11	48	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
	14⅛	AustralO			35	156	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅜
	2⅝	AutoTrn				13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	4⅛	AutBld	.10e	2.0	5	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	1⅜	AutmRad			7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	3⅜	AVEMC	.20	5.2	5	33	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
	19	Avondl	1.20	6.2	6	2	19½	19¼	19¼	
	7⅝	Aydin			7	13	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
		B								
	⅜	BRT	.30e	48.		6	⅝	⅝	⅝	
	8⅛	BadgrMt	.60	5.5	6	10	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
	4⅛	Baker	.25e	5.6	6	6	4½	4½	4½	
	10⅜	BaldorEl	.32	1.4	9	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
		BaldwS	.32g	4.7		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		BanFd	1.11e	6.5		3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
	15-16	Bangor wt				19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	9½	Banister	.48	4.8	7	70	10⅛	9⅝	10	
	4⅞	Banner	.10	.8	12	53	12⅜	12	12⅛	— ¼
	2¼	BarcoCa	.12	4.0	30	8	3	3	3	
	3⅛	BarnesE			11	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
	7⅝	Barnwl	.20e	2.4	38	2	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
	4⅝	BarryR	.16	2.7	6	25	6	5⅞	6	
	10	BarryW	.56	4.2	7	7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
	1⅝	Bartons				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	1⅛	Barwick				117	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
	7⅞	BnfSt B	.32	3.8	5	2	8½	8½	8½	
	1-32	BenStMg wt				1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
	4¼	BergenB				5	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	
	1⅛	BernzO				2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	2⅛	Berven				37	2½	d 2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
	3	BethCp				2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	2⅜	Beverly			9	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	8⅜	BicPen	.48	5.2	7	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
	2⅜	BigDad			6	7	3⅛	d 3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	7	BigVSp	.30b	3.1	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
	13⅛	Binney	.80b	5.6	7	28	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
	7	Blount	.40	5.2	20	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
	15	BowVall	.10	.6	114	9	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
	8⅝	Bowne	.30	2.7	6	44	11½	11	11	— ½
	7½	BradfdN	.20	2.2	11	15	9	9	9	
	3	Braniff wt				1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	10⅜	Brascan	1a	8.1	2	129	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
	9⅜	Brewer				1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
	2⅞	BroDart	.20	5.3	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
	1½	BrodySe			50	1	2	2	2	
	1⅛	BrownCo wt				54	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
	12⅞	BrnFA	.68	4.0	8	16	u17⅛	17	17	+ ⅜
	13½	BrnFB	.68	4.0	9	76	u17½	17	17⅛	— ¼
	4⅜	BrnF pf	.40	8.8		2	5	5	5	— ⅛
	3⅛	Buildex			5	22	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
	2⅛	Burgess			10	7	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
	11⅛	Buring	1.10	9.5	46	7	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
	7½	BurnsIn	.60	7.0	9	24	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
		Butlerln	.56	4.0	6	2	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
		C								
	14	CMCK Pet			20	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
	2⅝	CCI			3	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
	2⅜	GHICp			7	17	3	3	3	
	7	CRCS	.24a	2.6	3	6	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
	9⅝	CWTran	.50	3.9	5	10	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
	11⅛	Caldor	.30a	2.0	8	28	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
	2⅜	CalLife	.05e	1.7	6	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	8⅝	CalLf pf	.92	8.6		4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
		CalLf pf	2.50	10.		3	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
	15⅜	CalPrIC	1.20	4.8	7	73	25¼	25	25	— ½
	1⅞	CaChbA				8	3	3	3	
	4⅛	Campin				10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
	3⅛	CdMarc	.20	5.2	8	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	12	CdnMerr			11	34	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
	37⅝	CdnSupO			8	2	49	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅜
	2⅛	CapitlRs				2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
	3⅝	CapitlFd	.20	5.0	6	33	4	4	4	
	1⅜	Caressa	.15i			1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
	30⅜	Carnat	1	3.2	11	62	31½	31	31⅛	— ⅛
	3⅛	CarrolDv				17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅞	Castlem			20	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	9⅝	Cavltrn	.12a	.8	18	15	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
	5⅛	CentSec	.50e	8.5		14	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
	12⅛	Cenvill	1.20	6.6	7	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
	11-16	Certron			10	3	¾	11-16	11-16	
	1⅜	CelecCp	.84e	1.5	10	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	5⅝	ChadAl	.60	8.6	7	1	7	7	7	
	1⅛	ChampHo				174	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
	6¼	ChrtM pf	.75	10.		9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	20⅜	ChiRiv	1.60a	7.0	8	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ¼
	7⅛	Chiefdev			20	29	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
	8⅝	ChildWld			8	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
	6⅛	ChilinCp	.24	3.7	5	17	6½	6½	6½	
	3	Christn	.20a	4.1	5	18	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
	10⅛	CircleK	.80	5.8	9	12	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
	8⅞	CityGas	.84	7.2	6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
	2⅛	ClarkC	.10e	3.8	5	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	7⅞	Clarkson	.32	1.7	11	10	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
	11⅛	Clausing	1	7.5	6	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
	11⅝	Coachm	.50	3.9	4	19	13	12¾	12⅞	
	1	CohenHat				2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
	2⅜	Coholnc	.04r	1.2	15	6	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
	10⅜	Colemn	.68	4.8	7	25	14½	14	14⅛	— ⅜
	8⅝	Colwell	.50	5.3	5	1	9½	9½	9½	
	25⅛	Cominco	2.30	9.1	7	12	25⅝	d25¼	25⅛	—1
	7⅞	ComAll	.20	1.5	6	8	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
	7⅛	ComMtl	.20	2.7		4	7½	7½	7½	
	8⅝	ComdInr			13	124	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
	13	CoPsyc	.30a	1.9	8	3	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
	17⅜	ComPS	1.74	8.8	7	8	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
	4⅛	Compo	.20	4.0	10	7	5	5	5	+ ⅛
	1⅛	CompuD			3	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	13-16	CompInv				32	1	1	1	+ ⅛
	9⅞	Conchm	.50	3.7	6	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
		Condec	.2	1 2.8	3	37	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
	10⅞	Conrock	.80	5.2	8	6	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
	2⅜	Conroy	.14	4.0	4	6	3½	3½	3½	
	8⅞	ConsOG			14	46	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
	7⅞	ConsRef	.60	6.8	10	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
	⅝	ConMtl			13	3	15-16	15-16	15-16	
	1-16	ConTel wt				8	⅝	⅝	⅝	— 1-16
	10⅞	CookPV	.30e	2.2	35	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
	3⅛	CoopJar	.10e	2.5	3	2	4	4	4	
	1⅛	Cordon				17	2	1⅞	1⅞	
	10⅝	CoreLb	.40e	1.8	10	68	u22¾	21⅝	22	+ ¾
	11⅝	Cornitus	.68	5.1	8	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
	2	Coscolnc			29	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
	9⅛	Crompt	.40	3.7	8	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
	35⅜	CrossAT	1.60	3.7	12	4	43	42⅞	43	— ⅛
	22⅝	CwnCPT	.60r	2.5	4	24	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
	4	CrownCr			4	2	4½	4½	4½	
	4⅜	Crownin	.28	4.0	11	5	u 7	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
	7⅜	CrutcR	.36	3.4	30	3	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
	13	CrystlO	.60	3.2	8	203	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ½
	11⅞	CubicCp	.44	3.3	3	32	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
		D								
	1 13-16	DCL			3	8	2	2	2	
	2⅜	DWG	.49t	15.	4	29	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
	10⅞	Daniel	.22b	1.2	8	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
	20⅝	DataTer			20	70	51¼	49⅞	50⅞	+1⅜
	9⅞	Datapd	.20	1.2	9	84	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
	5¾	DayMn	.20a	2.2	18	9	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
	12⅞	DelLabs	.40	2.5	7	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
	5⅞	DelhiOil			14	11	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
	6⅛	DelhdF	.54	7.7	4	3	7	7	7	+ ⅛
	3⅝	DevCpA			5	16	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
		DevonGp			5	z100	25⅞	d25⅞	25⅞	— ½
	2⅛	Dialcon				6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
	10¾	Dillard	.40	3.0	5	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
		Diodes			94	5	15-16	15-16	15-16	
	13⅝	Diversy	.70	4.2	8	7	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅛
	6⅛	Docomat			10	56	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
		DomsPl			7	74	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅛
	6⅝	Donkeny	.28	3.4	4	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
	11⅛	Downy	.41e	2.7	4	4	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
		DrexUt	1.44	7.9		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
		DrFair	.40	4.4	3	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
		Dunlop	.25e	14.	5	6	1 13-16	1⅜	1 13-16	
		DuplxPd	.1	5.9	6	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
		DurTst	.33b	2.5	13	63	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
		Dynictn	.06	1.5	23	104	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
		DynAm				6	9	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
		DynelEl			33	25	9	8	8	
		E								
		EarthRes	1	5.3	7	73	19	18⅞	19	— ⅛
		[illegible]				16	[illegible]			
		EDO	.20e	4.0	6	5	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
		[illegible]	.40	2.9	11	26	13⅜	[illegible]		
		Ehren	.10	2.0		5	[illegible]			
		[illegible]			9	15	[illegible]			
		ElAseD	.31i	6.2	24	10	[illegible]			
		ElecEng	.32	2.3	7	[illegible]				
		ElecRes				6	2	[illegible]		
		[illegible]	1.20	6.0	7	3	19⅞	[illegible]		
		[illegible]	.10	1.5	6	16	[illegible]			
		Ero Inc			10	4	[illegible]			
		EsqRd	[illegible]	3.5	5	3	11	[illegible]		
		[illegible]				1	[illegible]			
		EvanA	.20b	1.5	10	5	13	[illegible]		
		F								
		FDI	.01e		4	11	[illegible]			
		Fanstl	.15e	2.1	3	43	[illegible]			
2	1	FairTex			7	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2½	1⅛	FairfNob				2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4	2½	FairmR	.15	4.8	8	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7	5⅜	FamDlr	.24	3.7	6	1	6½	6½	6½	
5	1⅛	FamIRc	.15e	5.2	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ¼
8⅞	4⅝	FedRes			45	73	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
24¼	16¼	Felmnt	.23	1.0	21	23	21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
12	7⅜	Felsway	.40	3.8	5	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
1½	¼	Fibrebrd wt				4	5-16	5-16	5-16	+1-16
3	1⅛	Fidelco				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11⅞	7¼	Filmwy	.20r	2.5	7	46	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
11	8¼	FinGen	.40b	.4	6	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	9⅝	FtSLSh	.60	4.9	4	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Fstmrk				5	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	11⅛	FischrP	.48t	3.8	5	5	13	12⅞	12⅞	
a 17⅞	15¼	Fichlo	1.44	9.4	12	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Flagg			5	32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅜	Flagstff	.12	3.0	6	14	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
17½	11⅝	FlightSf	.20	1.2	10	11	17	16⅞	17	
5⅞	3⅛	FlaRck			11	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
6⅛	3⅝	FlowGen			6	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	13	Flowers	.48	3.7	5	9	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
19	14	FlukeJ	.73t	4.2	12	15	17⅝	17½	17½	
26⅛	16⅛	FlyDlaO			5	84	18	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
8	5½	Foodrm	.40	5.5	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
20⅞	15⅛	Foodws	.25	1.4	7	3	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅞	FooteM	.25e	3.4	19	11	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
90	65	FordCan	5a	7.5	8	z270	67	65⅝	67	+1⅝
10⅞	7⅛	ForestC	.05e	.6		7	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	FoxStaP	.50	7.3	9	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	
5⅞	3⅛	FranklnRt			3	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	8	Franks	.43	4.2	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
18⅜	15½	Frantz	.80a	4.5	6	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
6⅛	1⅜	FriendFr			40	21	u 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Frigitp	.55t	8.8	5	39	6⅞	d 6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Frischs	.30b	4.5	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅞	6	FrontA	.19t	2.3	5	18	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	FrontA wt				15	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
		G								
5¼	2½	GRI	.05e	1.0		64	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1¼	GTI			7	17	1½	1½	1½	
18¼	12½	Gabriel	.40	3.0	6	13	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
5¼	4⅛	Galaxy			5	21	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
14	8⅛	Garan	.60	4.3	6	18	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅞	Garcia				11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅞	2⅜	Garland			6	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅞	8⅛	GatLlet	.20a	2.0	4	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
5⅛	2½	Gaylrd	.10e	3.3	4	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	½	Gaynor				3	9-16	9-16	9-16	
15⅛	5⅜	GenExp			28	60	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	GnHous			4	79	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
1½	½	GnRecre				35	½	½	½	
9⅜	4⅝	Gerber			5	15	7	7	7	+ ¼
18⅞	16½	GiantF	1.20	6.7	4	7	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
9⅛	5½	GiantYel			25	23	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
19½	15⅛	Glatfltr	.98	5.4	5	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	GlenGer	.16	2.5		21	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
17	10⅛	Glnmr	.40b	3.6	6	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Globeln	.70	5.6	6	3	12⅞	12½	12½	
12⅜	8½	Glosser	.36	3.7	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19⅛	6⅞	GLOUCSTE			204	6	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ½
3⅛	2⅛	Glover	.10e	4.2		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
15	10⅛	GoldnCyc			42	4	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
15½	9⅛	GoldnW	.69e	4.5	5	71	u15⅜	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
1½	⅝	Goldfield				97	¾	⅝	¾	
8⅞	2⅛	Gdrich wt				8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅛	3⅛	GouldT	.37e	5.1	15	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9	6⅛	GrndCtl	.30	3.8	5	5	8	8	8	+ ¼
9⅞	7⅛	GrangrA			7	24	9⅞	9	9⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	5¼	GtBasinP			22	86	8⅛	8	8	
57⅞	28⅜	GtLkCh	.35	1.2	10	17	30⅞	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Greenmn			5	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
10¼	5⅛	GreerHy	.14	1.6	6	1	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅜	GREIT	.40	6.8	9	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	8½	GuardC	.56	4.7	7	5	12	12	12	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Guilford	.20	2.3	3	166	8⅝	8	8	
28⅛	22⅛	GIfOCn	1.08	4.6	6	5	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
7½	4⅞	Gulfstrm				1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
		H								
2½	¾	HalcoPd			8	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
15⅛	16⅛	HallsMot	.72	5.1	4	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	10¼	Hannfrd	.72	6.5	5	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅜	TanvrSh	.60i		9	4	16½	16½	16½	
5⅛	3⅜	HanEqRt				1	5			
25⅜	18⅛	Harland	.68	3.3	9	3	20⅞	20½	20½	+ ⅛
7	4	HarHdZd			9	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅞	9⅛	HartzM	.40	4.1	7	19	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	11-16	Harvey			5	2	13-16	13-16	13-16	
13⅞	5⅜	Hasbro	.20	3.5	4	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
11½	7½	Hasting	.40a	4.8	7	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	HawaiA	.15e	3.9	8	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	HealthCh			12	13	8	8	8	+ ⅛
13	6⅛	HealthM	.20	3.2	4	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅞	Helnick	.05e	2.7	6	49	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
2	⅞	HelmMtg				25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅞	HiGInc			16	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
	4⅛	Highland				1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9	4⅛	Hlllhavn	.44	5.5	5	7	8	8	8	
7⅜	5½	Hipirnic	.20	3.6	11	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅛	2¼	Hofman			4	2	4	4	4	
31	27	HolngA	1.80	7.1	95	1	25½	d25⅛	25½	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	HollyCp			15	26	7⅛	6⅞	7	
35⅜	26⅛	HomeOA	.75	2.2	9	3	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	HornHar				4	6	6	6	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅛	HospM	.60e	6.8	17	13	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	16⅛	Hotel	1.44e	9.1	11	29	15⅜	15½	15⅜	
9⅛	7⅛	HosMinn	.10a	1.1	15	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
42⅞	26	HouOM	.80	2.8	17	99	29	28⅞	29⅛	
5⅛	4	HuckMfg	.20	4.1	6	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	HudsnGn			7	50	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
42⅛	31⅛	HudBO	1.52	3.9	6	4	39	39	39	— ⅛
16⅛	11½	Huffy	.50a	3.5	4	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
30½	18⅞	HuskyO	.89	3.6	6	59	22⅛	22	22⅛	
6	3⅛	Hycel			19	44	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
		I								
6½	4½	ICM				6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅛	2⅛	IFS Ind	.10e	3.8	6	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1	½	ITI				4	½	½	½	
1⅛	⅞	ImpGp	.07e	5.3	8	2	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Imperind				12	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
23¼	16½	ImpOilA	.85	5.1	8	18	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
17½	10	Incofrm			13	46	17½	17⅜	17½	
1½	¾	InflightSv				9	1	1	1	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Inolex				3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	⅝	InstrSys				259	¾	11-16	¾	+ 1-16
10⅛	6⅜	InsSy pf	.35t	3.4		16	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
		integRes			42	27	2⅜	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	IntlAlum	.70	5.0	5	8	13⅞	13½	13⅞	
4⅛	2½	IntBrknt			9	68	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	IntFdSvc				1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
19⅜	12⅛	IntGenln	1	6.3	9	4	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
8¼	4⅛	IntProtn	.05e	1.0	3	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
1	15-16	IntStrtch				2	1	1	1	
29⅛	8⅛	IntSysC	.25	2.1		102	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	9-16	Interphot				1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
26⅞	14⅛	Intrpool	.05e	.3	5	3	19⅞	19½	19½	+ ⅛
34	12⅛	Intrway	.45e	1.6	4	38	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
2⅛	1⅛	InvestFla				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
25½	10½	InvDwA	.60a	2.7	4	13	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
7	4¼	InvDvB	15e	2.7	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9	4⅛	InvRfTr				58	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	Ionics			11	5	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	IroqBrd	.25	2.0	6	7	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
		J - K								
7⅛	5⅛	Jaclyn	.40b	6.8	7	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Jacobs	.40	3.4	6	58	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	+1⅛
8½	6⅜	Jamswy	.03	.2	4	16	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
16½	10	Jeannet	.40	2.7	7	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅛	JohnPd		7.0	15	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	JuniperP			14	28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19	4⅛	Kaisln	15.30e			78	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
55	50	KnGs pf	4.50	8.8		z10	51	51	51	+ ¼
8⅛	4⅛	KayCp	.20	3.6	5	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
5⅛	5⅛	Kenwin	.38	5.2	5	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	KinArk			9	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3	1	KingOpt			9	11	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
27⅞	20⅛	KirbyEx			10	17	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	+ ½
6⅛	3⅛	Jlt Mtg			4	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
20⅛	14⅛	Kollmr	.36	2.0	9	5	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	6	KuhnSlr	.15	2.2	4	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
		L								
1-16	1-32	LTVCp wt				88	1-16	1-32	1-16	
3⅛	2	LaBarge	.06	2.8	13	26	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	4	LePnt	.23e	4.8	7	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	LakeSh			29	11	2 5-16	2 5-16	2 5-16	
2⅛	1⅛	Landmk				16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
12	8⅛	LeaRo	.40a	4.0	6	32	10	10	10	+ ¼
10⅛	8	Leath	.50	3.2	9	2	15½	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
23⅛	20⅛	LeeEnt	.68	2.8	10	10	24	23⅞	24	
3⅛	1⅛	LeeNat				7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	LehighP			5	4	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	LelsureT				94	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
8⅛	6½	Levitn	.30	4.0	6	32	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¼	LewBP	.30	4.0	8	16	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
7⅛	5½	Lightolr	.16	2.7	8	3	6	6	6	
4	2⅛	LincAm			16	20	3	3	3	
9	4⅛	Lloydse			9	36	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	Lodge	.04e	2.3	8	30	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Lohmn	.80a	3.6	9	21	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	LoewT wt				45	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅞	7⅛	Logicon			7	3	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞	
5⅛	3⅛	LundyEl			26	10	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
10⅛	8½	Lydall	.50a	5.4	5	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
4	1⅞	LynchCp			12	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
		M								
1	11-16	Macrod			3	50	11-16	11-16	11-16	
6⅛	3⅛	Mngood				6	6⅞	6	6	— ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	ManhLf	.28	5.6	6	1	5	5	5	
8	5	ManrC	.40	7.8	7	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	9-16	Marindq				43	9-16	9-16	9-16	— 1-16
16⅛	9	MarFln			8	19	16	15⅞	15⅞	
10⅛	6⅛	Marlene			4	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	21⅛	MarGo pf	2.25	10.		24	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Marshln			7	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
26⅛	19⅛	MartPr	.40	1.9	7	10	21	21	21	
12⅛	6⅛	Masind	.30	5.5	5	6	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
4⅛	3⅛	Masters				2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4	3⅛	MaulTec	.14	4.0		1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	McCulO				140	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	2⅛	McKeon			3	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅛	12⅛	MeansF	1.06	6.8	9	27	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
9½	7⅛	Medalst	.44	5.3	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	MedalnGp			19	05	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	MedcoJw			15	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
13⅛	8⅛	Mednco	.28	2.2	7	58	13⅛	13	13	
20	13⅛	MediaG	.48	3.4	7	22	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Megolnt	.24	2.8	5	45	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
		MEMCo	[illegible]	6.6	5	3	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	8	MercSL	.20a	2.2	4	5	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Melex	.30	4.1	3	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	Metpth	.05e	.3	13	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
4⅛	3	MichGen				4	3	3	3	
7⅛	6⅛	OchSug	.40	5.8	6	34	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	MickBry	.16	3.7	3	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	3¼	MidldCo	.10	2.4	9	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	8⅛	OjdlGls	.28	2.4	7	8	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
		Miller H				5	1	6⅛	6⅛	
		MillerW	.60	1.6	12	25	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅛
	59	MinP pf	5	8.3		z50	60	60	60	
		MissnIT				7	[illegible]			
		MoPCR	1.72	4.4	5	31	39	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
		MitchIE	.12	.4	8	49	[illegible]			
		MileCp	.28	3.4	6	8	[illegible]			
		MdMaid	.12r	.8	9	15	[illegible]			
		MonMgt	.40a	7.9	3	18	[illegible]			
		MortonS	.32	8.0	22	10	4	4	4	
		MotISA	.08	1.5	5	1	[illegible]			
		Moulding			6	2	[illegible]			
		MovStar	.44	4.5	6	13	[illegible]			
		N								
		[illegible]								
6⅝	3⅝	atSys	.10e	2.0	4	9	5	4⅞	5	
1⅜	1	NellyDon				4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	1½	NelsLB			6	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
7⅞	1½	NestLM			50	2	5½	5½	5½	
34⅝	25⅛	NENucl	.50	1.5	11	11	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
1⅞	1	Nldrla	.05e	3.3	47	12	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
26½	24⅜	NMxAr	.25e	1.0	99	4	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅝	NProc	.63e	9.5	8	28	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	15½	NYTim	.70	3.8	8	13	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	9	NewbE	.40b	3.0	4	133	13⅛	12⅛	13½	—2
21½	15¼	Newcor	1	6.1	14	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
8⅞	4⅞	Newprk			6	65	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	
19	12⅛	NIagFSv	.70	4.7	5	11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
6⅝	2	Nolex			88	28	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Nortek	.04	1.7	22	35	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
7-16	1-16	NoCAmMt wt				43	1-16	1-16	1-16	
16⅝	12½	NoARoy	.05	1.3	6	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
13	7⅛	NoCdO			5	17	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
3⅝	1⅛	NovoCp				11	1⅝	1½	1½	
13⅛	4	NuclDta			5	14	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
13⅝	9⅝	NumacO			17	20	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
		O								
20	15¼	Offshore			6	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
11	7⅛	OhSealy	.60	6.0	8	2	10	10	10	
22⅛	15⅞	OnLineS			11	14	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
39	19⅛	OOklep				z700	20½	19½	19½	
4½	1⅛	Ormand			3	3	2⅞	2½	2½	— ¼
19¼	13⅛	OSullvn	.60	4.2	5	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
8⅝	5½	OutdrSp	.20	3.5	4	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	OxfordFi			14	20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	3	OzarkA	.15e	5.0	3	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
		P - Q								
2	⅝	PF Ind				41	¾	11-16	¾	+ 1-16
19	16⅛	PGEpfA	1.50	8.4		1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	15⅛	PGEpfB	1.37	8.5		11	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
15⅞	14	PGEpfD	1.25	8.5		5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	25⅛	PGEpfV	2.32	8.8		91	26⅜	25⅞	26⅜	— ⅛
31	27⅛	PGEpfT	2.34	8.9		9	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	28	PGEpfS	2.62	9.1		2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	25⅛	PGEpfR	2.37	8.9		15	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	—1⅛
25	23⅛	PGEpfP	2.05	8.5		11	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	20⅛	PGEpfO	2	8.7		10	24	23	23	+ ½
24⅛	22	PGEpfM	1.96	8.6		12	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
27⅛	24⅛	PGEpfL	2.25	8.7		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
23	11⅛	PHolds	.16	.8	6	11	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
53⅛	49⅛	PacLt pf	4.38	8.5		z40	51	51	51	
23⅞	18⅛	PNwTel	1.52	7.6	8	14	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
37⅞	27⅛	PatICp	.80	2.2	12	64	35	35⅞	35	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	PandelB			8	13	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	ParkCh	.48a	3.6	7	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Parsons	1	4.4	5	12	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
4	2⅛	PatFash			3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	6⅛	PatoC	.50e	7.5	4	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	PebbB	.60	4.3	3	8	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
6⅛	5⅛	PeerTu	.24b	4.5	7	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	6⅛	Pemcor	.50	3.4	4	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
15	9⅛	PenEM	.70a	5.0	6	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	PenTr	.80	6.5	6	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
5⅛	1⅞	PERp	.84t	31.	4	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Pentron			7	11	13-16	13-16	13-16	
27⅛	18½	Pepboys	1b	3.9	7	6	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
24⅛	18⅛	PepCom	.48	2.1	5	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	7	Perini	.30a	4.2	6	35	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	14	PetroLe			8	204	d17⅜	17	17⅛	+
17⅛	14	PetroLe			8	204	u17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	6⅛	PhilLD	.64r	7.6	3	21	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Phoenix				11	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	PioneerS				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5	PlanTx	.40	6.8	4	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	6	PlWVa	.56	8.6	6	5	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
45	34⅛	Pittway	1.20	3.0	7	22	40	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
10½	6	Plantind			36	21	6½	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	PlyGm	.25e	5.3	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
17½	10⅛	PneuSca	.80a	4.7	7	z200	17	17	17	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅛	Poloron			11	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11½	6⅛	Polychr	.20	2.6	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	8	PrairleO			23	3	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	PrattLmb	1	8.7	14	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
6½	4⅛	PrattRd	.30	6.2	6	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	PrenHa	1.12	4.9	10	1	23	23	23	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅞	PresRTB				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	Presley			3	22	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Preston	.70	6.6	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
3⅛	2	PrimMt			5	6	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	PrdRE	.20	9.4		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
27½	25⅛	PSPL pf	2.34	9.2		1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
9⅛	6	PulteH	.10	1.3	3	8	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
4⅛	2⅛	PuntaG			9	3	3½	3½	3½	
6⅞	5½	Quebcr	.20e		5	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
		R								
8½	6⅛	RB Ind	.16	2.0	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	RET				10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
46⅛	42⅜	RET pf	4.38	9.6		1	45½	45½	45½	—
2⅛	1⅛	RSC			5	1	2	2	2	
16⅛	10⅛	RLC	.40	2.9	4	4	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Racon	.20d	5.3	9	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Ragan	.10e	1.9	5	10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	11½	RanchEx			13	3	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
30	17⅛	RangrO			32	16	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+
18⅛	11⅛	Ransbrg	1	5.3	7	2	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	11-16	RapAm wt				22	¾	11-16	11-16	
6⅛	3	RathP				10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
16	14	REInvT	1.20	8.4	15	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
22⅛	18⅛	RltRef	2.29e	11.	9	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Redlaw			24	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	RefrigTr			4	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	RegalB	.52	5.6	7	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
2	⅝	RelGp wt				40	¾	11-16	11-16	+ 1-16
20⅛	13⅛	RemAr	.80a	4.8	6	72	16⅛	16	16⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	RepHous			9	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	1-16	RepMtg wt				7	1-16	1-16	1-16	
27	23½	RepNY	1	4.0	4	3	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	24⅛	RepNY pf	2.12	8.8		11	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	ReshCot	.16	.9	11	49	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	Reslstfx	.60	5.1	8	22	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
22⅛	8⅛	Resrts A			20	17	17½	17⅛	17½	
26½	17	Resrts B			22	z300	19	19	19	
2⅛	1⅛	RestAssc				3	2	2	2	
4	2⅛	RexNore				5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	3	RibletPd			4	2	3½	3½	3½	
8	5½	Richton	.40	6.0	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
33½	15⅞	RileyCo			6	19	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	RioAlgo	1.08	5.2	7	10	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
18⅛	11⅛	Risdon	.40	3.3	10	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—
15⅛	8⅛	Robntch				8	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+ ⅛
6	3⅞	Roblin	1.0e	2.0	4	5	5	5	5	
17⅛	12	Rockwy	1b	7.5	7	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Rocor				1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
15	10⅛	Rogers	.10e	.7	9	4	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	RoyPalmCol				4	2½	2½	2½	
7⅛	4	Ruddjck	.35e	5.1	5	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
8	6½	Rudick pf	.56	7.0		5	8	8	8	
2⅛	1½	Rusco			14	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11	7⅛	Russell	.48	4.4	5	11	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
20	14⅛	RyanH	.80	5.1	8	25	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
		S								
17⅛	15⅛	SGSe pf	1.70	10.		6	16½	16½	16½	
2⅛	1⅛	SMD			3	3	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
15½	11⅛	STP	.80	6.9	8	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Salem	.89t	7.7	5	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	SCarlo	.52e	11.		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
90⅛	84⅛	SDgo pf	7.80	9.2		z400	87	85	85	—1
30⅛	28⅛	SDgo pf	2.68	9.2		2	29	29	29	+ ⅛
14⅛	11	SFrRE	.80	6.1	21	17	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	7-16	SFRE wt				9	9-16	9-16	9-16	—1-16
4⅛	3⅛	Sargent			6	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	SaundrL	.30	2.6	4	7	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	ScheibE	.56	9.0	11	11	6⅝	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Schiller			13	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Schrader	.30	6.7	6	17	4½	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	SciMgt	.07a	3.5	15	19	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
25½	16	SciAtla	.16	.7	13	8	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	ScurryR			9	1	16	16	16	
4	2⅛	Sealcfro			8	3	3	2⅞	3	
13⅛	10⅛	SeasnAH	.16	1.5	13	53	11⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
3⅛	2	SecMtg				22	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
5-16	1-16	SecMHn wt				2	3-32	3-32	3-32	+1-32
7½	5⅛	Selas	.30	4.8	7	15	6⅝	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	Semtch	.10r	2.0	8	14	5	4⅞	5	
6⅛	4⅛	Srvisco	.30	6.0	5	24	5	5	5	
8⅛	3⅛	Servo			44	14	3½	3¼	3½	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	ShaerS	.25e	6.7	7	19	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
14⅛	10⅛	Sharon	1	8.3	5	11	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
9⅛	7⅛	Showin	.50b	6.2	7	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	14⅛	ShenanO			14	39	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	15⅛	Showbot	1.20	5.8	6	7	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
3	⅝	ShulmTr				3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
14½	5⅛	Sierrcln	.20	1.7	9	7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Sigma	.24	2.8	6	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	SikesCp A				2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10½	6⅛	Sllolnc	.24	2.7	4	3	9	9	9	
11	8⅛	Simkins	.80	8.0	6	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Solitron			10	1	2	2	2	
13	8⅛	SonderB	.32	3.0	5	92	10⅛	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Sorg Paper				2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Soundsn	.40	2.9	6	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	SCEd pf	1.08	8.5		6	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	
15⅛	13⅛	SCEd pf	1.19	8.4		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	16	SCEd pf	1.30	7.4		2	17½	17½	17½	
7⅛	4⅛	SwlGFin	.40	6.2	5	10	6½	6½	6½	
10⅛	5½	SpecltyR			6	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	6	Spector			7	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5	2⅛	Spectro			4	1	3	3	3	
2⅛	1⅛	SpedOP			8	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅛	2⅛	Spencer	.10	2.5	11	2	4	3⅞	4	
7⅛	3½	SpenFd	.08i		3	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	StafrdL			6	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
18	14	StCoosa	.90	5.1	5	8	17⅞	16⅞	17⅝	+1⅛
6	3	StdMeN			12	25	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
⅞	9-16	StdPrud wt				8	½	d ½	½	—1-16
33	24⅛	StdShrs	1.10t	3.9		8	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	4⅛	Stange	.18	3.2	7	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	StarSup	.76	8.0	5	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
1⅛	1	Stardust				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17½	12⅛	StarrtHo	.36	2.6	4	2	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Stealml	.24b	5.3	17	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
22½	15⅛	SteprCh	.72	3.8	7	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	15-16	SterlEl				30	1	1	1	
12⅛	6⅛	StrutW	.30	3.9	6	19	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅛	3⅛	SueAnn	.24	6.9	6	1	3½	3½	3½	
1⅛	⅝	Summit				8	1	13-16	13-16	
28⅛	14⅛	SunElec	.80	3.0	10	49	27⅛	26½	26⅞	+ ½
18⅛	11⅛	Sundnc	.30	1.8	6	61	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	SupFdS	.40	2.8	6	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Susqueh			11	68	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	[illegible] pf	1k			1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
7⅛	4⅛	Synaloy	.30b	6.0	5	7	5	5	5	+ ⅛
24⅛	16	Syntex	.50	2.7	10	607	18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5	SystEng			18	11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
		T								
9⅛	6⅛	TEC	.40b	5.7	6	5	7	7	7	
2⅛	1⅛	TFI			5	8	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	TechSym			2	1	15-16	15-16	15-16	—3-16
3⅛	2⅛	TechTap	.48r	19.	4	8	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
9⅛	7	TeleCm	.40	5.1	5	33	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Tenna	.08a	3.8		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8½	2⅛	Tenneco wt				27	3½	3½	3½	
4⅛	1⅛	Tenney			18	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	Teradyn			12	4	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	TerraC	.80	8.1	6	13	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
16½	11⅛	TelraT			10	8	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Texstr	.15e	1.8	9	56	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
28⅛	16⅛	Thomsn	.48b	1.7	9	29	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Thorofar				2	2⅛	d 2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13	6½	Thrltmt	.20e	1.7	3	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Tiffanyl	.20	3.1	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
27	19⅛	Tokheim	1	5.1	5	8	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
10⅛	5⅛	TotalPet			7	89	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	TotPet wt				11	2⅛	2 13-16	2⅛	+ ⅛
3	2	TownCtry				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	2	TransLux			10	56	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Tredwy	.10	3.0	7	16	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	TriStWtr	.80	6.2	4	1	13	13	13	
	6⅛	TrianCp	.05e	.6	7	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Trico	.10e	1.3	8	214	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	TubosM	.03i	1.1		20	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—1-16
23⅛	22⅛	TurnrC	1.60	6.5	7	5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	TwinFr	.10e	3.0	8	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
		U								
13	10⅛	U&I	.20	1.9	8	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	[illegible]	.20	6.4	5	36	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	1½	UNA	.05e	3.1	5	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5	3⅝	URS	.24	5.3	7	18	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
6½	2	UVInd wt				67	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
10	6½	Unimax			11	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Unimax pf				4	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	UnFidel			8	142	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	UnionInv			10	5	5½	5½	5½	
12⅛	8⅝	UnAirPd	.55	5.3	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
⅜	⅛	UnBrd wt				171	3-16	⅛	⅛	
1⅝	1⅛	UnFoods			9	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	UNatCp			1	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
6½	3⅛	UNtCp pf	.70	13.		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11½	USFltr	.28	2.3	7	67	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
9⅝	8	UnRltT	.75e	8.3	12	11	9	9	9	
½	⅛	UnRltT wt				13	3-16	⅛	⅛	
7⅝	3⅞	USNIRs			13	68	u 8	7⅞	7⅞	
4⅞	2⅛	USRdium			14	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	29½	Unitek	.34	1.0	12	1	34	34	34	+ ⅛
3⅞	2½	UnivClg	.05	1.5	4	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	UnivCont				23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	11½	UnivRs	.30	2.2	9	18	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
		V								
7⅛	5⅛	Valle's			7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	10½	Valmac	.80	6.5		5	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	2⅛	ValueL	.01e	.4		10	2⅝	2½	2½	
11⅛	8⅛	VanDrn	.60	5.3	6	56	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	12	Gesco	.28e	2.2	6	19	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	19	VermntA	.32b	1.3	8	31	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Vernitrn			7	26	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Vesely			16	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Virco	.16	2.8	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	VisualG	.10	3.8	5	21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	VulcrCp			5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	7½	Vulcinc	.53	6.6	3	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		Vulcinc pf	1	8.1		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
		W - X - Z								
3⅛	2⅛	WTC	.10	3.5	10	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
34⅛	29⅛	WUI	1	3.0	9	163	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
8⅛	6½	Wacknht	.40	5.3	7	25	7⅝	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Walnoco			13	34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	19⅛	WalcoN	.50b	2.2	5	4	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	WallcS	.20e	3.7	8	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10	Wang	[illegible]	.4	13	15	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Wang B	.14	1.5	10	33	9⅛	9	9⅛	
9-16	3-16	WardFds wt				12	¼	¼	¼	+1-32
6⅛	3⅛	Wards Co			5	5	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	WarnC pf	.05	1.4		43	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	WshHm	.10	3.5	3	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
37⅛	27⅛	WshPost	.55	1.8	8	19	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	21	WRIT	1.75	7.5	15	5	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
7	5½	WeldTcA			17	6	5⅝	d 5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4½	3½	Wellco	.25	7.7	59	59	3½	d 3¼	3½	— ⅛
3⅛	1	WellsBen				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅛	7	WstFin	.15a	1.5	7	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅛		Whitakr	.43	7.6	12	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
⅝	⅛	Whitakr wt				7	3-16	3-16	3-16	+1-16
6⅛	2⅛	Wichita			32	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	3	WilsnB	.30	8.6	7	16	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
13	8⅛	Wincorp	.33	3.1	31	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
9	7⅛	Winkimn	.40	5.2	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
57⅛	51⅛	WisP pf	4.50	8.2		z30	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
2⅛	2⅛	WolfHB				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	WoodHrd				3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13½	6⅛	WorcstC			7	221	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	WorkWear			5	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Wrather	.05e	.7	10	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
⅛	⅛	WrightH				3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
15	10⅛	WymBn	.56	5.2	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Bonics	.75i		6		8	8	8	
11⅛	8⅛	ZeroCo	.20	2.0	6	1	11	11	11	
7⅛	5⅛	Zimmer	.24	3.5	6	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.
a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. —Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. i—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, Nov. 8, 1977

Stock	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	4⅝	4¾
AFAProt	6½	7½
AID Inc	13½	14½
AVM Co	2½	3
AddisnW	7	7½
AdvRoss	2⅝	3
Alberts	11	11½
AlexAlex	46⅝	46⅞
Allcolnc	12¾	13¼
AllynB	9⅛	9½
AFInCp	11⅝	12
AFurnit	2⅜	2⅝
AGreet	12⅛	12½
AMicros	14¼	14¾
ATvCom	29¼	30¼
AWeldng	10⅛	11¼
Amterre	1⅞	2 1-16
Anadite	4	4⅝
AnheusB	20⅛	20⅝
AntaCo	7	7⅝
ArdMay	1⅛	1⅜
ArkWGs	33½	34
AsdCoIa	20⅛	21
AtGasLt	15⅛	16⅛
BairdAt	3⅝	3⅞
BangHE	15	15½
BkamRt	10⅜	11¼
BasicRs	4⅞	5⅝
BassettF	15⅜	16½
BaylsMk	9⅝	9⅝
Beeline	6½	7
BetzLab	28½	29¼
BibbCo	8⅛	8⅝
BirdSon	28⅛	30
Birtchr	1⅛	2⅛
BlkHlP	22⅝	23⅛
Bonanza	4⅝	4⅝
Brinks	5⅝	5⅝
BrooksS	26½	27½
BrwTom	41⅝	42
Brwning	9	11
Buckbee	3⅝	3⅞
Buckeye	9⅛	9⅝
BurnupS	4⅝	4½
CalWtSv	30	31½
CampbCh	4⅛	4⅞
CanradH	2⅛	2⅝
CapSwCp	5⅝	5⅝
CapInAir	2⅝	2¾
Captech	4⅝	4½
CareCp	3⅜	4½
CenVtPS	15⅛	15½
ChmLea	15	16
ChesUtl	11¼	12
CircleF	7¼	8¼
CitzUtA	35⅝	36¼
CitzUtB	32¼	33⅛
ClarkJL	28	29½
ClowCp	9½	10
ColuVent	⅛	1⅛
ComCIH	13⅝	14⅝
CmlStr	27	28½
CmwTel	31½	33
ConPap	31¼	32¼
Crawfd	17¼	18
CrossCo	26¼	27

Stock	Bid	Ask
CutlrFed	1¼	1⅜
DanlyM	15½	16½
DataDLb	4	4
Data 100	7⅛	8⅛
DaytMal	22⅛	24⅛
Decorin	1⅞	2⅛
DekibAg	19⅛	20¼
DeLuxC	25	25⅛
DetCanT	13	14
DetIntB	20	22⅛
DeweyEl	1	1⅛
DiaCrys	15½	16¼
DixnCru	23	24½
Docutel	3	3⅛
DollrGn	10½	10⅞
Donldsn	21⅛	22½
DorchGs	10⅝	12⅝
DoyleDB	20¼	20⅞
DunkInD	8⅞	9¼
Durlron	15⅛	16⅛
Eberline	5⅛	5⅞
EconLab	22⅛	23¼
ElPasEl	11⅞	12¼
ElderBe	6	6¼
EleNucl	6⅛	7
ElModul	3⅛	3⅜
EnrDev	18½	19¼
Entwistl	2¼	3
EqtOil	17½	18⅛
EthanAl	15¼	16½
FabriT	1⅛	1⅜
FidUnLf	26⅜	27¼
Fingrht	6⅝	7⅛
FtBkSys	35¼	36
FtBostn	16⅛	17½
FtEmpSt	7⅛	8⅛
FtWnFin	3	3¼
Flicker	12½	13
FlaWatU	⅜	⅜
ForestO	19⅛	19⅛
Formigll	⅜	1⅛
FrankCp	5⅝	6
FrankEl	12⅛	12⅝
Frndlce	12⅞	13⅜
nREst	6	6⅛
GnReins	162	166
GovEFn	10⅜	11⅛
GraCits	14	14⅛
GreenMt	12½	13
GreyAdv	22⅛	23⅛
Gtfinist	17½	18½
Gyrodyn	2⅞	3⅛
HrpRow	11⅜	12⅛
HartHNt	13¼	13⅝
HenredF	15⅛	16½
Holobm	1⅛	1⅜
Hoover	11⅛	12⅛
HorizRs	⅝	1⅛
HudsPep	24½	26
HyattCp	7⅛	7⅝
HyattInt	4⅝	5
IndNucl	2⅞	3¼
Infraind	1⅝	2⅛
IntelCp	44	45½
IntrcEnr	9⅛	10⅛
Intermk	4	4½
IntmtGs	17⅛	18⅛
InBkWsh	7⅛	8
IweSoUt	25½	26
JamWPr	4⅛	5⅛
Jamsby	13⅛	14
JiffyFd	⅜	1⅛
JoslynM	14	14⅛

Stock	Bid	Ask
KaisSII pf	19⅛	20⅛
Kalvar	1⅛	1⅜
KamanA	25⅛	26
KampAm	7⅛	7⅝
KateGre	⅜	⅞
Kaygam	6⅛	7⅛
KearnyT	8⅞	9⅛
KellySv	31⅛	32
Keuffel	14⅛	15⅛
KeyeFlb	14⅛	15
KeyCusF	4⅛	5
Keysint	16½	17
Kinglnt	3⅞	4⅝
KnapeV	17⅛	18⅛
Lanceln	24½	25⅛
LandRes	1⅛	1⅞
LaneCo	16⅛	17½
LidStor	18⅛	19
LinBcst	19⅝	20
Logetrn	6⅛	7⅛
MadsGE	16⅛	16⅞
MajorRt	15-16	1⅛
Mallkrt	31½	32½
MgtAssis	8⅛	9
MaulLP	10⅜	12⅛
McCorm	14½	15
McQuay	15⅛	16½
Medirn	17⅛	18⅛
Merdinv	2	3
MidsxW	21⅛	22⅛
MdldCap	2	2⅛
MidlRes	3-16	⅜
MidlBks	22⅛	23⅛
Ml Ilpr	21⅛	22⅛
MissVIG	17	18
MonICol	4⅛	4⅞
MooreS	9⅛	10⅛
MoorePd	15⅛	16½
MorgRes	2	2⅛
Mostek	12⅛	12⅝
MotchM	6⅝	7⅛
MotClub	4⅛	5
Mueller	16⅛	17½
NaragCp	14⅛	15⅛
NatGOil	15⅝	16⅛
NatLibty	5⅛	5½
NSecRsh	5	5⅛
NwideRE	6⅛	7⅛
NJNGas	16	16⅛
NielsnA	21	21½
NielsnB	21	21½
NoCarGs	11⅝	12
NoEOl un	40	40⅛
NwtNGas		
NwstPS	18⅛	19⅛
Noxell	15⅞	16⅛
OgilvyM	35⅛	36½
OhFerro	8⅛	9⅛
OtterTP	20½	20⅛
OversAir	4⅛	4⅝
PCA Int	8½	9
PabstB	25⅛	26⅛
PcGamR	20⅛	21½
Pakco	3⅛	3½
PauleyP	6	6⅛
PeerMf	11⅛	12
PensEnt	17⅛	17⅜
PeterHH	13⅛	14½
Petrolit	32⅛	33⅛
Pettibon	20⅛	21⅛
PiedAvt	5½	6

Stock	Bid	Ask
Pinkrtn	27	27¼
PionHiB	19½	19¾
Plastine	2	3
PopcPd	10½	13¼
Possis	1	1½
Progro	1⅛	1⅜
PtSvNC	11⅛	11⅝
PurtBen	16	16½
PutCCap	6	6¼
Qualinns	1⅛	2
RagerPr	5⅛	6¼
Rahall	18½	19½
Raychm	47⅛	49½
Raymnd	17⅛	18⅛
RecgEqp	7	7⅛
RoadEx	28½	29¼
RobbMy	22	23
Rose on	2⅛	3⅛
Rouse	6⅛	6⅞
RusStov	12½	13
Sadlier	2⅛	3⅛
ScanDat	15-16	1 3-16
ScripsH	33½	35½
SeisDelt	3⅛	3⅞
SenecaF	3⅞	4⅛
SevenUp	27½	28¼
Shawmt	25	27
SnpOnTl	25⅛	27½
SoInSIS	5	6
SCaWtr	14	14½
SwGsCo	10⅛	11
SwElSv	16	16⅛
Standyn	24½	25
StdRegis	21¼	22
StanHP	14½	15½
SterIst	5⅛	6
StrawCl	24½	26
Super El	6⅛	6⅜
TIME DC	6¼	6⅝
Taco Bell	21⅛	22⅛
Tampax	29⅛	30⅛
Tech Pub	26⅛	27⅛
Tecum P	56½	56½
Tennant	29½	31½
Tifny Co	12⅛	12⅝
Tierrary	16	16½
ToscoCp	4⅛	4⅝
Transo O	12¼	13½
Trico Pd	43½	44¼
Tritn OG	5⅝	6¼
Tyson F	16⅛	17½
Un McGll	7⅛	8⅛
US Surg	12½	12⅞
US TrkLn	13¼	13⅜
UVa Bks	19¼	19⅜
UpPen P	19½	20¼
Valley Gs	10½	10⅞
VanD Air	10	10⅛
Vance S	5	5½
Velcro	9⅛	9½
VaNt Bnk	20	21
Wads Pu	12⅛	13¼
Wsh NG	15½	15⅝
Webb Re	10	10⅛
Weight W	11⅛	12¼
Weldtrn	1¼	2
Welng M	6⅝	7⅛
Wel Gar	4¼	5
Wstn Mtg	2⅛	2½
Westmd	39	39⅛
Wdwrd L	23⅛	24
WrldwEn	4½	4⅛
Wright W	6⅝	7⅛
ZionUt B	25⅝	26⅛

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December 15, 1977
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October 31, 1977

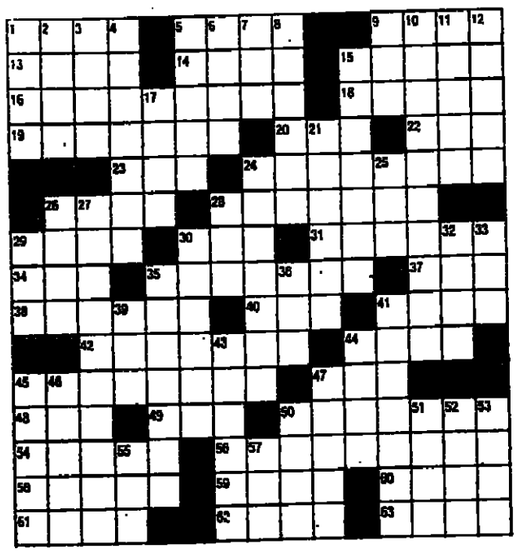
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Scrape roughly
5 Retired
9 Fog's fellow traveler
13 Defined limits
14 Touchy
15 Famed sleigher
16 Deer's antler
18 Clan's symbol
19 Improve in appearance, with "up"
20 Bachelor's last words
22 Scurry
23 Physicist's monad
24 Cheers up
26 G.I. fare
28 Name for some hens
29 Number by Davis and McCoo
30 Any one of the Thousand Islands
31 Bank (on)
34 Atty.'s governing body
35 Sketched roughly
37 Shoe width
38 Creator of Captain Hook
40 Row
41 Medicinal measure
42 Where Hessians got a surprise: 1776
44 Box-score item
45 "Act One" author
47 Double-decker, e.g.
48 French article
49 Ibsen character
50 Most loyal
54 Ringo or Bart
56 "Devil's Ford" author
58 Paved the way
59 Fluffy ravelings
60 Scamper away
61 Hightailed it
62 Like child's play
63 Parry

DOWN

1 Cheers for eleven
2 Khachaturian
3 Some shots in the arm
4 True-blue native
5 Pale as a ghost
6 Favor
7 Slip a cog
8 Thread weight
9 Late Chinese leader
10 "Deep——of Texas"
11 Toby's relative
12 Gentles
15 Cited often in historic lore
17 Pack away
21 Temper
24 Warm hazing
25 Recipe abbr.
26 Tobacco-exporting country
27 Peace of mind
28 Present-day O.S.S.
29 Small flounder
30 Theaters-in-the-round
32 Greek temple
33 Drop bait gently
35 One who resists the new order
36 Healthy glow
39 N.Y. Central et al.
41 Opposite of spear
43 Soprano
44 Lull
45 Nine on Parnassus
46 Like some beer
47 Quite daft
50 Swamps
51 Man of mysteries
52 Gun for a Tommy
53 "——Off," book by Dave Hill
55 Flushed
57 Mouth of a Spanish river

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Clear
AMSTERDAM	13	55	Cloudy
ANKARA	19	66	Cloudy
ATHENS	21	70	Cloudy
BEIRUT	26	79	Clear
BELGRADE	11	52	Foggy
BERLIN	13	55	Overcast
BRUSSELS	13	55	Showers
BUCHAREST	15	59	Foggy
BUDAPEST	6	43	Foggy
CASABLANCA	18	64	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Showers
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Clear
DUBLIN	10	50	Showers
EDINBURGH	8	46	Overcast
FLORENCE	17	63	Foggy
FRANKFURT	13	55	Overcast
GENEVA	14	57	Foggy
HELSINKI	9	48	Rain
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Cloudy
LISBON	15	59	Clear
LONDON	13	55	Overcast
LOS ANGELES	14	58	Clear

	C	F	
MADRID	16	59	Clear
MIAMI	27	80	Clear
MILAN	13	59	Foggy
MONTREAL	7	44	Rain
MOSCOW	4	39	Overcast
MUNICH	15	59	Cloudy
NEW YORK	15	59	Rain
NICE	20	68	Foggy
OSLO	9	48	Overcast
PARIS	16	61	Overcast
PRAGUE	14	57	Clear
ROME	22	72	Foggy
SOFIA	13	55	Foggy
STOCKHOLM	18	59	Rain
TEHRAN	18	64	Sunny
TEL AVIV	21	70	Clear
TUNIS	20	68	Cloudy
VIENNA	7	44	Foggy
WARSAW	15	59	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	17	63	Cloudy
ZURICH	13	55	Foggy

(Yesterday's readings U.S., Canada 1700 GMT others at 1200 GMT)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

November 8, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT (d)—daily; (w) weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i) -irregularly

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.
— (d) Bearbond ... SF808.65
— (d) Combar ... SF732
— (d) Grobar ... SF573
— (d) Stockbar ... SF159

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.
— (d) CSF Fund ... SF19.90
— (d) Crossbow Fund ... SF4.31
— (d) ITF Fund N V ... $7.36

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A
— (w) Capital Int'l ... $15.15
— (w) Capital Italia S.A ... $7.74
(w) Convertible Capital S A ... $23.86

CREDIT SUISSE
(d) Actions Suisses ... SF285.75
— (d) Canasec ... SF424
— (d) C.S Fonds-Bonds ... SF73.25
— (d) C.S Fonds-Int'l ... SF63.25
— (d) Energie-Valor ... SF76.25
— (d) Usec ... SF494
— (d) Europa Valor ... SF120.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra ... DM21.60
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond ... DM74.30

FIDELITY (BERMUDA)
— (w) Fidelity Amer Assets ... $19.34
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Sycs. Tr ... $56.94
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $17.45
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ... $36.16
— (w) Fidelity World Fd ... $11.92

G T (BERMUDA) LIMITED
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd ... $36.77
— (w) G T Dollar Fund ... $6.13

JARDINE FLEMING
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ... $57.43
— (r) Jard Sth-East Asia ... $11.87

LLOYDS INT MGT cp ITD GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ... SF348.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ... SF340.50

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund ... $89.91
— (w) Sterling Fund ... $128.45

SEPRO
— (w) Sepro (N A V.) ... $12.74

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw & Int ... SF1,696.50
— (r) Securswiss ... SF1,033

SWISS BANK CORP.
— (d) America-Valor ... SF277.25
— (d) Intervalor ... SF55.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio ... SF364
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ... SF232.50
— (d) Univ Bond Select ... SF83
— (d) Universal Fund ... SF82.70

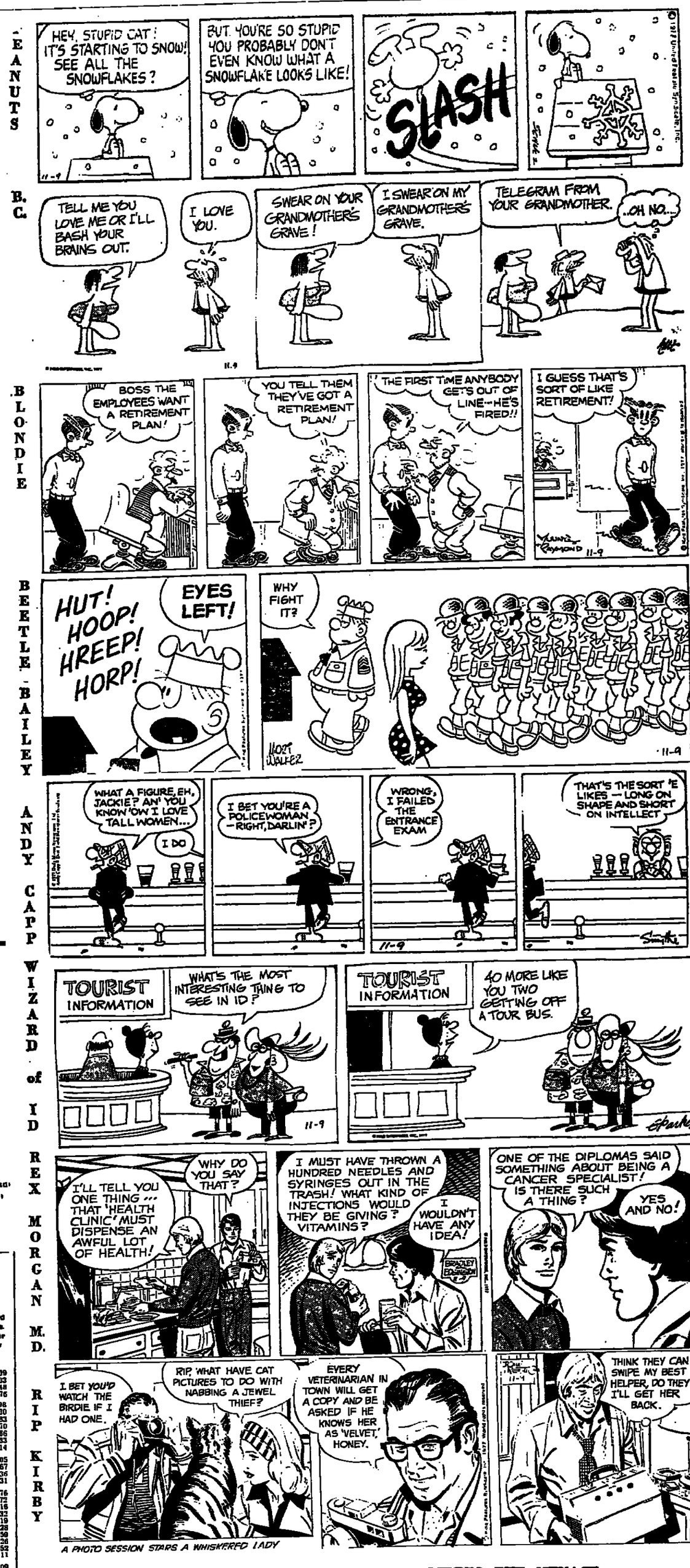
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
— (d) Amca U.S Sh ... SF25.75
— (d) Bond Invest ... SF71.25
— (d) Convert-Intest ... SF72.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh ... SF110.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ... SF97.25
— (d) Globinvest ... SF56
— (d) Pacific Invest ... SF70.75
— (d) Rometac-Invest ... SF263
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh ... SF138
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est ... SF161.50

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Atlanticfonds ... DM14.60
— (d) Europafonds ... DM30.40
— (d) Unifonds ... DM20.90
— (d) Unirenta ... DM48.30
— (d) Unispecial I ... DM63.70

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund ... $6.39
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIFi ... $7.03
Austral Select Fd ... $1.48
(w) Browninvest ... $11.76
(d) Capital Bentinvest ... LF1,298
(d) Caribico Growth Fund ... $148.30
(w) Citadel Fund ... $2.83
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd ... $938.10
(w) Convert Fd Int A Certs ... $7.66
(w) Convert Fd Int B Certs ... $13.33
(d) Convert Bond Fd N V ... $9.14
(w) D.G.O. ... $38.05
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-divid.) ... $.67
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ... $13.36
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent ... $11.31
(d) Europe Obligations ... LF1,076
(w) First Eagle Fund ... $3,045.72
(w) First Intern'l Fd ... $168.16
(d) First Nat'l City Fund ... $27.32
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr ... SF1,619
(d) Formula Selection Fd ... $67.28
(d) Fonditalia ... $9.50
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins ... DM48.26
(d) Fund of N Y (ex-divid.) ... $0.52
(w) Future Australia Fd ... Aus.$8.11
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l ... $8.09
(w) Haussmann Hldgs NV ... $1,838
(i) H.O.I.T Hobet ... $24.65
(d) Icofund ... $9.08
(d) Interfund S.A ... $8.55
(w) Intermarket Fund ... $131.09
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ... $24.39
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ... $5.50
(r) Invest Atlantiques ... $35.03
(d) Italamerica S.A Fund ... $7.86
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A ... $7.00
(r) Japan Growth Fund ... $20.08
(d) Japan Selection Fund ... $52.48
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $23.89
(d) KB Income Fund ... LF1,589
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ... $10.50
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap F ... $25.35
(i) Leverage Cap Hold ... $35.4a
(w) Luxfund ... $20.62
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd ... $42.23
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ... $9.38
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ... $1.06
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund ... $2.35
(w) Nippon Fund ... $12.87
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund ... $5.68
(w) Nor Amer Sans Fd ... $5.42
(w) N A M.F ... $53.79
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ... $23.06
(d) Renta Fund ... LF1,562
(d) Rentinvest ... LF851
(d) Safe Trust Fund ... $10.18
(w) Samurai Portfolio ... SF58.40
Share Realty N V ... SF15.51
Share International N.V ... $4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund ... DM96.90
(d) Soros Fund ... $325.50
(w) Talent Global Fund ... $9.18
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Sea) ... $29.46
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V ... $40.41
(w) Transpacific Fund ... $24.56
(w) United Cap Inv Fd ... $2.67
(w) Universal Dollar Trust ... $5.06
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd ... $9.80
(w) Western Growth Fd ... $5.38
(d) World Equity Grth Fd ... $387.50
(w) Worldwide Securities ... $53.99
(w) Worldwide Special ... $3,990.42

DM - Deutsche Mark. ' — Ex-Dividend. † — New N A — Not available; SF — Belgian francs. LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price. a — Asked; b — Bid. Change P/U $10 to $1 per unit. S-S — Stock Split. ** Ex RTB "S"—Suspended; N C—Not communicated; e—Ex-coupon



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SIDAY

RUSIV

LADLAB

AMOWED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ____, NOT _____!

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ALIVE GOURD PURIFY COUPON
Answer: Crazy enough to go bathing in winter weather—"DIPPY"

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DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

TIN ROOFS & PALM TREES

A Report on the New South Seas

By Robert Trumbull. University of Washington. Illustrated. 302 pp. $17.95.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

TO most of us, the South Seas are more a dream than a place—with the obvious exception of the servicemen who fought and served there during World War II. Undulating palm trees, undulating lovelies in sarongs, riding outriggers in the milky surf, H-bomb tests at Bikini Atoll, Bloody Mary and "Bali Hai," Marlon Brando on Tahiti—that about exhausts our knowledge.

Now comes Robert Trumbull's book "Tin Roofs & Palm Trees," a journalistic telescope that draws into clear relief the individual features of this far-off terra incognita. Trumbull went to the South Pacific during World War II as a correspondent for The New York Times and stayed to report on it in peacetime for The Times, visiting most of the islands, large and small, flung over thousands of miles of blue Pacific.

The beginning of Trumbull's own sojourn in the South Pacific coincides with the entry of a largely primitive, colonial-ruled people into the 20th century. World War II was a tremendous watershed in South Pacific history, for it brought with it an influx of Australian, British, Japanese and American troops, accompanied by the bewildering accoutrements of their war-and-peace technology, from P-40 fighters to Coca-Cola and Spam. As one observer remarked, "Where else could you find a people who first saw a wheel at the end of an airplane?"

One of the most bizarre by-products of this lurch into the 20th century was the "cargo cults" that sprang up on various islands. Trumbull points out that "cargo cults" did not begin in World War II, however: they formed with the arrival of the early colonists, with their Western goods. The wondrous new artifacts profoundly affected the psyche of many of the island peoples, most of whom were indeed the easygoing, friendly societies of myth—though they had a darker side of fear and superstition, as anthropologists such as Bronislaw Malinowski have told us. And they provided the word, taboo, which showed that even Eden had its thou-shalt-nots.

With World War II, though, the "cargo cults" had a recrudescence—intensified when the main source of this largesse, the Americans, went home at war's end, dumping much of the equipment they couldn't take with them into the Pacific, and leaving the rest to rust. The islanders, unable to understand the white man's technical explanations of how they came into being, saw the Western goods as products of the diving. They believed that the white man was merely conceal his magic from them. Cult ers, Trumbull says, studied white men performing th strange rites—marching ab with guns on shoulders, sha ing papers and yelling at sub dinates—and imitated them the hopes that the magic wo work for them. It didn't, bu was a marvelous parody of white man's ways.

"Cargo cults" became politi forces in some places, but by large they are only the m exotic of the South Pacific ples' responses to Westernizat After the war, the various isla proceeded at differing pa toward accommodation with new ways. As in the rest of world, anti-colonialist sentim took hold, and the result many new and strange nation the United Nations General sembly.

The forum for much of expression of these sentim was the South Pacific Confere which had originally been fou ed, after the war, as a sor paternalistically-run econo development commission un the aegis of the colonial pow —Britain, France, the Net lands, Australia, New Zeal and the United States. By 1960s, the islands had develo indigenous leaders. Trum says, who came to the mee and spoke out for their con uents' interests: "In the S Pacific Conference sessions more sophisticated generation islanders became accustomed dealing with their white mas as a group. Soon they were manding a new order."

Along with the problem increased political responsib came the problem of establi viable economies. Many of islands have little more coconuts, copra and a pote for tourism; others, such as New Hebrides and Nauru rich in minerals. Phosphate Nauru has no taxes. "Tax is unsuited to the Nauruan perament," an official expl to Trumbull. Some Nau were better off than others the custom of *bubuji*—mea friends and relatives took they needed—prevailed. As Nauruan explained the wo of *bubuji*: "I bought a ne a couple of years ago. I hardly driven it before a f asked me for the keys. I ha had the car since."

Trumbull tells these stories of a considerable affection the people and the area. Mo though, he goes about his ness as a journalist, reporting the politics, social systems economies of each area in offering a John Gunther tour. It is surprisingly reading without seeming serious issues facing the Yet, one shares Trumbull's fidence in what the people live there call the "Pacific —a tradition of cooperation discussion—and their belief it might have a contributi make to the rest of the wor

Richard R. Lingeman is on staff of The New York Time

Solution to Previous Puzzle

V	O	T	E	R	S			B	A	L	L	O	T
E	V	E	R	E	T	T		S	E	R	I	A	T	E
S	E	N	A	T	O	R		M	E	T	A	M	A	N
T	R	A		E	R	A	S	E	R	S		I	R	I	S
A	L	B	S		W	I	T	T	Y			W	I	P
L	I	L	A	C		M	R	A		C	H	A	M	O
S	E	E	F	I	T		A	N	C	H	O	R	E	T
			E	M	E	N	D	A	T	O	R			
D	I	C	T	A	T	E	D		R	I	N	G	U	P
A	B	O	Y	S		A	I	G		R	E	I	N	E
V	E	N		S	T	E	E	P		R	A	T	E	
I	R	T		E	T	E	R	N	A	L		C	A	R
S	I	E	L	L	O	S		E	P	I	T	O	M	E
C	A	M	E	L	O	T		S	A	L	O	M	E	S
I	N	N	E	E	D			S	Y	N	O	D	S	

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

North-South reached a borderline contract of four spades on the hand shown after South had opened with a strong one-club bid and received a negative response of one diamond. The opening diamond lead was won with the ace, and the club ten was led.

East took his ace and returned a low heart. To avoid the finesse, South put up the ace and threw dummy's remaining hearts on his club winners. He then cross-ruffed in hearts and diamonds, reaching this position after West had discarded two diamonds on heart leads:

NORTH
♠ 10 7
♡ —
◇ Q 10
♣ —

WEST
♠ A Q 6
♡ —
◇ —
♣ 9

EAST
♠ 5 2
♡ K
◇ —
♣ 8

SOUTH
♠ K 9
♡ J 10
◇ —
♣ —

When South led a heart, West had to be careful. Ruffing with the queen would have limited the defense to two spade however he continued. If he discarded his club nine, would have ruffed in d and then discarded his last on a diamond, forcing We win and lead up to the king at the 12th trick.

Instead, West made the play of "discarding" his six. The best he could d to lead the diamond queen, East ruffed, and it did not whether or not South overt —the defenders had to scor last three tricks for down

NORTH
♠ 10 7 4 3
♡ 5 2
◇ Q 10 8 5 4
♣ J

WEST
♠ A Q 6
♡ 6
◇ J 9 7 6 2
♣ 9 7 6 3

EAST
♠ 5 2
♡ K 8
◇ K 5
♣ A 8

SOUTH (D)
♠ K J 9 8
♡ A Q J 10 4
◇ A
♣ K Q 10

Both sides were vulnerable. The dings:

South	West	North
1 ♣	Pass	1 ◇
1 ♡	Pass	2 ♡
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠
4 ♠	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond six.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

10-3

edskins 'TD' Too Late s Colts Win at the Gun

By Leonard Shapiro

LTIMORE, Nov. 8 (WP).—Washington Redskins were ely wounded last night by a keeper's handgun that, ac- ing to the Redskins, fired one oo soon, allowing the Bal- e Colts to survive with a ictory.

e final gun—a Monday night at—sounded an instant be- oe Theismann received the snap, and made his 18- pass to Calvin Hill in the ne just another meaning- hrow.

ait we got the ball in play," o coach George Allen said. ball was snapped and Joe crambling. I feel that in econds you can snap the the clock is correct. ile a protest."

frantic finish developed eismann drove his team s 26 to a first down at altimore 13 even though he o timeouts and only 74 s left.

Redskins will need some shock treatment to recover this loss, their fourth in games. They now trail the Cowboys by four games National Football Con- East Division race but, important, fell a full game the resurgent 5-3 St. Cardinals in the battle for nference wild-card berth in layoffs.

Late Touchdown Pass

Colts won last night be- Bert Jones completed a 10- 1-yard drive with a bullet d touchdown pass to swift Scott with 12:47 left in fourth quarter. That gave Colts a 10-3 lead.

the Redskins surely will wonder the rest of this season what would have happened had there been another second on the clock in the battle in the mud.

The finish was in marked contrast to the Redskins' offense in the first 58 1/2 minutes. Theismann, who now has gone 7 1/2 periods without producing a touchdown, managed to complete *only* one pass in the first half. The teams were tied, 3-3, at intermission.

Those points were produced by the Colts' Toni Linhart, a 26-yard field goal with 4:04 left in the first period, and Mark Moseley's 40-yard kick with 1:28 to go in the second period.

Both teams had difficulty passing most of the night because of the muddy field and wet balls. A steady rain fell the first 30 minutes.

Jones completed only three of 14 passes in the first half. But late in the third quarter, the Colts wot the break they needed when Mike Bragg got off a 22-yard punt that went out of bounds at the Colt 39.

Pop Over the Middle

Jones picked on Redskin cornerback Gerald Williams, hitting swide receiver Glenn Doughty with a 24-yard pass to the Redskin 35. Another quick pop over the middle to tight end Raymond Chester gave Baltimore a first down at the 24.

On third and seven from the 21, Jones went to Scott slanting in over the middle for an eight-yard gain, and a first down.

And on third and eight at the 12 he sent Scott out a similar route, again working on second-year man Williams. Scott, a fourth-year receiver from Amherst, caught Jones's fast ball for the first and only touchdown of the night.

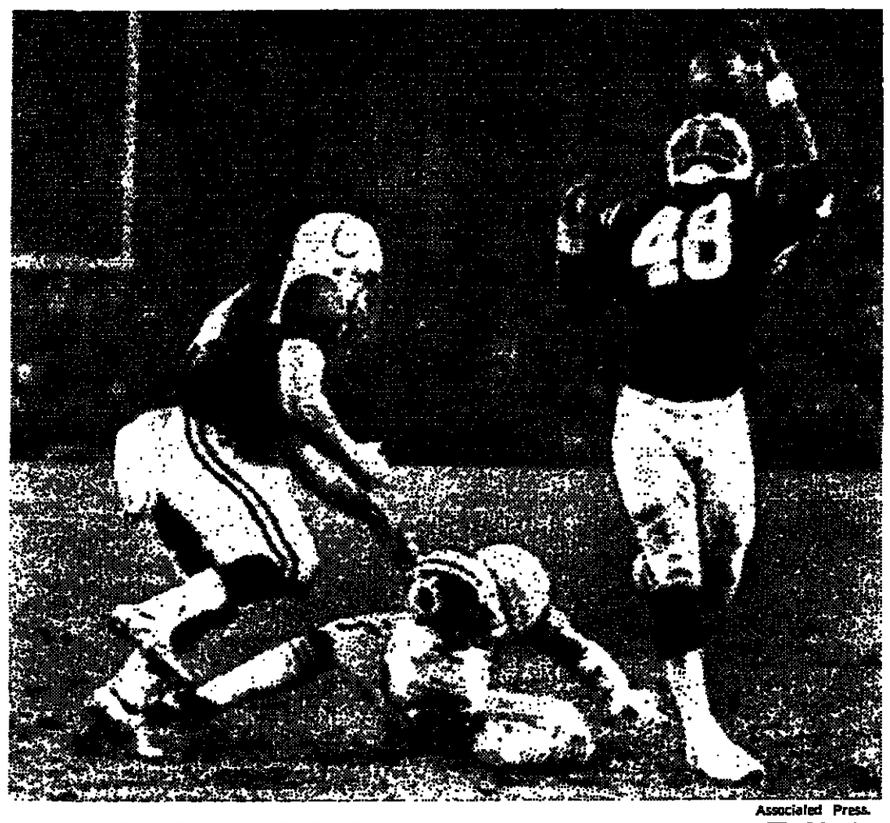
The Colts allowed the Redskins to get off a very sharp hook after Baltimore had driven from its 20 to the Redskins 18. Unable to get closer, Linhart came on for a chip-shot 26-yard field goal. But he missed the kick wide left, giving the Redskins a chance to tie.

But in the end they failed and once again the question must be asked: "What's wrong with the Redskin offense?"

The Colts ran off 80 plays to the Redskins' 54; they controlled the football 36 minutes to the Redskins' 24; they gained 353 yards to the Redskins' 206 and they made the big play when the game depended on it.

Theismann was constantly harassed by a Colt front four that sacked him five times for losses of 55 yards, and the Redskins could only manage 93 yards rushing.

Theismann finished with 11 completions in 27 passes for 168 yards, while Jones was 13 of 27 for 180 yards. Both quarterbacks had two passes intercepted. Jones had come into the game with only one interception this season and a string of 132 passes without a pickoff before Redskin defensive end Ron McDole stepped in front of one of his throws in the second period.



Associated Press.

Baltimore Colts' Roosevelt Leaks (48) loses pass after being bumped by Washington Redskins' Mike Curtis (on ground) in first- quarter action. Other Colt unidentified.

Rangers Get Zisk for 'a Lot of Money' and 'a Lot of Years'

INGTON, Texas, Nov. 8 —Free agent outfielder Zisk, who slammed 30 and drove in 101 runs he Chicago White Sox last today agreed to terms with ers for "a lot of and "a lot of years."

Rangers spokesman said money terms or the length t's new contract would not closed immediately.

just say for the moment is a lot of money, but line with the salary struc- the club," he said, "and ot of years."

Brad Corbett was un- le for comment, but yes- he said he had offered Isle outfielder Larry Hisle 3 million and a 10-year ct to sign with Texas.

28, and Hisle were con- the two premier power available in last Friday's ent draft. Speculation at monetary offers to Zisk Isle would be about the

right-hand hitting Zisk .290 for the White Sox ason and drove in 101 runs. He also hit 17 doubles and six triples with the American League team.

Zisk was obtained by the Sox in a trade with Pittsburgh last December for pitchers Rich Gossage and Terry Forster. Gossage also went through the free agent draft Friday.

The 6-1, 208-pound outfielder played last season without a contract since it was his option year and received the standard 20-per-cent pay cut which teams may impose on players playing out their options.

But White Sox owner Bill Veeck restored the cut, pushing his salary up to about the $90,000 level.

Veeck had repeatedly said he was trying to sign Hisle, but said Zisk was demanding $800,000 "front money" and a three-year contract. Zisk's agent, Jerry Kapstein, denied the statement, saying Zisk had asked for considerably less.

Speculation was that Zisk was seeking a contract paying at least $250,000 to $300,000 a year.

Popular Player

Zisk was a popular player with the Chicago fans despite his contract dispute. He had been quoted in local newspapers about wanting to remain in Chicago.

Zisk opened strongly at the plate in 1977, but a series of injuries reduced his effectiveness in the second half of the season. He played right and left field and occasionally served as designated hitter for the Sox.

The Rangers said they signed him because of his power consistency at the plate. In the last five years, he averaged .299 with 20 home runs and 84 RBI.

The signing of Zisk came as a surprise since the Rangers had indicated all along that they were more interested in men like Hisle and Lyman Bostock of Minnesota and relief pitcher Doc Medich.

A No. 4 Hitter

But Ranger owner Corbett said of Zisk: "This was our No. 1 man all along. We just didn't want to broadcast it. With the exception of Steve Garvey he is the most consistent right-handed hitter in baseball. He will play left field for us."

Corbett added that Zisk will give the Rangers, who finished second in the West Division, "a legitimate No. 4 hitter, something we've been needing for a long time."

The Rangers sent their long-ball hitter Jeff Burroughs to Atlanta before this past season and had to rely on veteran designated hitter Willie Horton and regular shortstop Toby Harrah for the long ball.

Zisk is the first of the star free agents to agree to a deal this year. Last week, infielder Luis Gomez moved from Minnesota to Toronto.

Kapstein, Zisk's agent, stressed that the contract was long term. Last year, Kapstein negotiated a 10-year agreement for Wayne Garland with the Cleveland Indians.

"It's an exceptionally fine contract," Kapstein said by telephone. "I am very pleased with it. It gives Richie long-term security."

Zisk was drafted by 12 teams, one less than the maximum, in the re-entry draft. Kapstein said several teams had shied away from drafting Zisk because it was made clear that the star outfielder was not interested in them.



Richie Zisk

PI College Poll

ited Press International board s top 20 teams after the ninth the college football season, st-place votes and record in ses:

	Points
(38) (8-0)	398
ma (1) (8-1)	354
ma (8-1)	304
St. (8-1)	283
Dame (1) (7-1)	210
gan (8-1)	199
ans (7-1)	132
St. (8-1)	119
ough (7-1-1)	83
ana (7-1)	57
A and M (6-1)	46
Penn Young (7-1)	10
ana St. (7-1)	8
hern Calif. (6-2)	7
ida (6-2-1)	4
ois St. (7-1)	3
sas (7-1-1)	3
Texas St. (6-2)	2

8 teams received votes.

By agreement with the Amer- Football Coaches Association, on probation by the NCAA are le for top 20 and national cham- consideration by the UPI Those teams on probation for ude Kentucky, Michigan State, da (Calif.), Western State (Colo.) ington.

AP College Poll

The top 20 teams in the Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses:

Team	Points
1. Texas (61)	1,398
2. Alabama (2)	1,073
3. Oklahoma	1,020
4. Ohio St.	905
5. Notre Dame (2)	798
6. Michigan	688
7. Kentucky (1)	568
8. Arkansas	535
9. Penn St.	454
10. Pittsburgh	339
11. Texas A and M	331
12. Nebraska	324
13. Brigham Young	163
14. Southern Cal	94
15. Clemson	87
16. Florida St.	80
17. Arizona St.	54
18. Texas Tech	24
19. North Carolina	16
20. Colgate	8

NFL Standings

MERICAN CONFERENCE

East

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
	7	1	0	.875	172	115
England	6	2	0	.750	166	131
	5	3	0	.625	185	157
	2	6	0	.250	133	178
	2	6	0	.250	99	176

Central

	5	3	0	.625	189	140
	4	4	0	.500	168	111
	4	4	0	.500	147	133
	4	4	0	.500	115	125

West

	7	1	0	.875	169	71
	7	1	0	.875	206	123
	4	4	0	.500	111	112
	2	6	0	.250	113	191
	2	6	0	.250	152	241

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East

	8	0	0	1.000	221	98
	5	3	0	.625	179	129
	4	4	0	.500	109	118
	3	5	0	.375	126	117
	3	5	0	.375	107	176

Central

	5	3	0	.625	98	118
	4	4	0	.500	104	147
	3	5	0	.375	143	186
	2	6	0	.250	77	128
	0	8	0	.000	46	118

West

	5	3	0	.625	189	87
	4	4	0	.500	73	56
	3	5	0	.375	104	127
	2	6	0	.250	153	233

Sunday's Games

ton 24, New England 10.
ngton 10, Cleveland 7.
20, NY Giants 19.
21, NY Jets 10.
ncinnati 19, Atlanta 3.
20, San Diego 0.
ston 28, New Orleans 7.
ton 42, Chicago 0.
Bay 35, Green Bay 10.
21, Pittsburgh 7.
Minnesota 7
land 44, Seattle 7.
Monday Night's Game
Tampa Bay 0
ington 3

Laker Forward's Career Takes Off at 'Toughest' Position

By Paul Attner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP).—If you believe in the Great Pumpkin, happy endings and pro basketball players who still are humble despite $100,000-plus salaries, this is your kind of story.

It's about Kermit Washington, a Los Angeles Laker who has worked five arduous years to make himself into an NBA star despite two major injuries, infrequent playing time, little encouragement from team officials and a nagging feeling that no one felt he could be successful—except his wife and one genuine Good Samaritan.

Washington is the fellow who revolutionized basketball at American University, made first-team All-America partly on the basis of an imaginative public relations campaign and then graduated into the ranks of pro basketball, where it was expected he would disappear quickly.

Washington is one of the NBA's top rebounders—second in the league with 16.6 a game at the weekend. He also is a starter for the team favored by many to win the NBA title and a prominent enough basketball personality to make a Sports Illustrated rogues gallery of enforcers in a recent issue.

"It's hard to believe this is finally happening to me," said Washington. "But this is how my whole life has been. Things go bad and then they turn around and it always turns out well. It's like a fairy tale."

Career Was in Shambles

Less than a year ago, Washington's career was in shambles. After developing into the Lakers' sixth man, he tried to play on a sore, aching knee. It almost became a tragic mistake.

Five games into the season, he came down with a rebound and heard a popping sound in the knee that was so loud people in the stands told him they heard it too. He looked down and saw his knee cap "floating around and everything out of place. It didn't look right."

He had ruptured a tendon and would be out for the rest of the season following an operation. Without him, the Lakers still managed to compile the best record in the NBA and then they drafted a Washington lookalike, North Carolina State's Kenny Carr. They weren't taking any chances if Washington couldn't come back.

"It was so discouraging," he said. "I was finally contributing, after years of doing nothing and then I get hurt. But I was determined to return, because I hadn't proven myself yet."

Enter the Good Samaritan. His name is Pete Newell, one of the most renowned teachers in the game. He once coached the University of California to the NCAA basketball title before moving onto pro ball where he became general manager of the Lakers. He had worked with Washington briefly two years ago "when no one else, including coach [Bill] Sharman wanted to help me," and now Washington asked for help again.

A Guinea Pig

Newell gave it to him, despite the fact he had been fired as general manager and soon would be employed by the Golden State Warriors. But he had theories on how to play forward in the NBA and Washington was to become his guinea pig.

"My basic trouble had always been that I was a center in college and didn't know a thing about forward," said Washington. "You can catch the ball, but you don't know how to do it right."

Newell changed all that. Three days a week last summer, Washington would pick him up at 7:30 a.m.—"He was like a little kid with a basketball under his arm wanting to play a game," said Newell and they would drive 30 minutes to Loyola University in Los Angeles. Along with Gail Goodrich, who was also coming back from a knee injury, they would work out for 90 minutes.

"The forward position is the toughest to play in pro basketball," said Newell. "The Lakers never gave Kermit the help he needed to learn the spot. Because he's quiet, they thought he wasn't too smart. But they're wrong. He's a smart kid and he picked everything up fast."

The Fundamentals

Newell began with the fundamentals. He taught Washington to use his feet properly—"You can't play unless you use your feet right"—and showed him how to set up defenders for moves, much like a pitcher operates on a batter.

"He never had an idea before the summer on how to create leads, how to play the cutter, how to make a turn, how to use those feet," said Newell. "Really, it was more mental than physical. Once he saw how the position should be played, he went after it."

Now, according to Newell, "Kermit is capable of being the best defensive forward in the league. He has a fierce, explosive quickness underneath that few other players possess. And he can more than hold his own on offense, which surprises some people.

"But he had been led to believe he wasn't supposed to shoot. He has confidence now that he can score and not just play underneath. He's going to be one of the best in a couple of years."

Washington's new-found scoring prowess—about 15 points a game—has been especially important for the Lakers since Kareem Abdul-Jabbar is sidelined with a broken hand.

When Abdul-Jabbar returns, Washington again will become his protector—the 6-7, 228-pound muscle man who is so physical underneath opponents can't concentrate on the Lakers' giant center.

But Washington rebels at this enforcer image. He was asked by Sports Illustrated to "look mean" for the enforcer picture and he agreed after Laker officials urged him to cooperate. The result "is an awful picture, because it's not me."

"I'm not mean. I don't like to fight. I've been in two fights [once knocking down John Shumate] but I don't look for them, I just want to play basketball."

He is trying now to get used to playing 40 minutes a game, a rare treat for someone who was convinced a few years ago that the Lakers were either going to cut or trade him.

"I averaged 25 minutes last year before I got hurt and that was a big increase for me," he said. "Playing 40 minutes takes you longer to recover, but with Kareem out, I've got to play more.

"The way I play, going inside and rebounding, takes a lot out of you. People are fighting you and elbowing you. It's not like college. These guys are all big.

"I feel like a boxer after a fight when I get up in the morning. My body is sore all over. But it's better than sitting."

At 49, Howe Still Enjoys Himself Playing Hockey in WHA

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 8 (AP).—It long has been noted that Gordie Howe, the hockey player, is old. It has been noted again this year because Howe is 49 years old and competing in his 30th season as a professional.

Much has been made of Howe's age, usually at this time of year, when he rejects the idea of retirement as premature and plunges ahead nto another season.

Every fall, observers note the thinning, floppy gray hair and recall that he was born when Herbert Hoover was president of the United States, and likely become amazed, amused or envious—and always skeptical.

Those observers should forget the usual ground rules. Gordie Howe hasn't acknowledged them. He is an athlete who has overruled the calendar.

"When my body tells me it's time to quit, I'll quit," Howe said.

"I've had a few nights like that, a few nights when it told me to slow down. But no matter how old you are, it proves one point, and I've always been a proponent of this: You have to enjoy what you're doing. I still have fun playing hockey."

Howe has been a star with the Red Wings in the National Hockey League and with the Houston Aeros in the World Hockey Association. Howe plays for the New England Whalers now.

Howe's decision to begin another season of competition was a tribute to the durability of his body. He has had more than 325 stitches. He has had numerous broken toes, undergone surgery on both knees, dislocated a shoulder, had ribs broken three times, fractured a wrist and suffered two serious head injuries, one so severe that surgery was required to save his life.

The Great Depression was about to begin when Howe was born, the sixth of nine children, in Floral, Saskatchewan.

"I didn't know about the Depression," said Howe. "I just knew times were tough."

He received his first pair of skates at age 5, and he soon began playing hockey on the windswept outdoor rinks of the region.

After helping King George School to two Saskatoon City championships, he played for the Saskatoon Lions. In 1942, the Lions won the amateur championship of the province with Howe, who could shoot with equal efficiency from right or left, playing at right wing. Howe then quit high school after one year and began pouring concrete for a construction company.

A Detroit scout signed the 16-year-old Howe while he was playing for a Saskatoon church league and he was sent to the Red Wings' camp in Ontario. He spent a year in the minors, but the cornerstone of a team that would win seven consecutive NHL championships and four Stanley Cups from 1949 to 1955 had been set in place.

After a year in the minor leagues, Howe began playing for the Red Wings. Howe's most serious injury occurred during the Stanley Cup playoffs in 1950. The Toronto Maple Leafs had a 4-0 lead over Detroit when there was a contract, or a missed contact, in the corner. The 23-year-old Howe crashed face-first into the heavy wooden boards and lay inert on the ice.

"Luckily, we were in a big city, with a big hospital," said Howe of his head injury. "If we were in a small town somewhere, I was gone."

Howe bounced back strongly. When he "retired" at age 43 in 1971, he had won six scoring titles and six most-valuable-player awards. He also held NHL records for seasons, 25; games, 1,809; goals, 786; assists, 1,023, and points, 1,809.

Howe began his second career in the WHA two years later. He scored 100 points and won the most-valuable-player award in his first season with the Houston Aeros.



Gordie Howe flanked by two other pro hockey players, sons Marty, left, and Mark.

The Soccer Scene

November Starts Off Contentious

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Nov. 8 (IHT).—The fact that this column is being pieced together by candlelight (courtesy the electricity workers' dispute) is no excuse. November is often a contentious month and, dim as we are, we must not shirk such questions as: Should Russia be kicked out of world soccer? Is 31 the word of anyone in pro soccer, even a knight of the realm, to be trusted? Who is next in line as manager of England? And what insurance can there be that, even the most promising talent, can survive the tribulations of our times?

Deep breath . . . to start at the beginning. Russia. Ah yes, Russia has, for exactly three years this month, been in direct breech of the laws of F.I.F.A., the ruling body of international soccer. It was ordered, in November, 1974, to pay Chile and to this day are waiting for Russia to pay even a cent back.

Russia's initial refusal was on the political ground that it could not ask "Soviet sportsmen to play in a stadium stained with the blood of Chilean patriots." Whatever the rights of that, the FIFA rules are clear and last year seven nations were suspended because they owe the ruling body money while China and South Africa are outlawed because of political and racial discrimination. Are the Russians so high and mighty they cannot be disciplined? Or is it that comrade Valentine Granatkin, second in seniority tothe FIFA president, is a persuasive fellow?

'No Further Development'

Or is the answer buried in a statement given to me from a FIFA spokesman last summer: "We cannot decide not to play in every country where atrocities once took place. That would mean closing down half the affiliated associations of FIFA." The only comment from FIFA today is: "There is no further development. Maybe it will come before our next financial committee meeting in 1978." Maybe, comrades.

Second question, the 31-year-old international debutant: His name is Billy Bonds, "Bonzo" to those who play with him at West Ham United in London's dockland. Bonds has been a pro footballer for 12 years and now, in his hour of need, West Ham's former manager and acting England boss Ron Greenwood has plumped for Bonds to blunt the menace of the Italian strike force in their World Cup encounter at Wembley Nov. 16. Bonds is a sterling fellow: a captain before he is a player, a buccaneering type who wouldn't let a soul in the team relax while there is work to be done, a player restricted by injury to a mere four games this season. It matters nothing to a man of his nature that he is called to the colors at an age most are contemplating retirement. He's a competitor, and heaven knows England needs the like next week.

Oft-Repeated Word

And the knight of the realm? Sir Alf Ramsey, who managed England's 1966 World Cup success, last week became "consultant" in charge of team affairs at Birmingham City. Readers of this column will recall I was tipping Mike Smith, the Wales manager, for that job the day before, but then I was taking Sir Alf at his oft-repeated word, that nothing could persuade him to take up management again. He'd repeataed it on TV three days before, but, notwithstanding the fact that the job was offered to and being considered by the unfortunate Smith, felt entitled "to change one's mind."

Possibly he is. But Sir Alf's combative relationships with the media, which he often accuses of being disloyal and misinformed, took another dive. How are we to get an informed press when men of his rank utter such misleading statements from one day to the next?

England's management? Who knows? Not, certainly, The English FA. It is playing games in public now, "leaking" news that it has sent letters to various clubs requiring to "interview" managers, fostering a public debate that Ron Greenwood could retain the chair as a sort of overlord while a younger brave takes the brunt of the team coaching—the kind of two-tier relationship which exists in West Germany where Helmut Schoen is effectively commander in chief and others do the leg work.

'The People's Choice'

In England, the newspapers are having a merry time advocating Brian Clough, "the people's choice" and manager of current league leaders Nottingham Forest. I strongly doubt he'll emerge as the choice, but the FA have promised an appointment before Christmas.

The final question is one prompted by the fate of Paul Futcher, an immensely gifted young center-half, tipped as the new Bobby Moore figure needed by the English defense. A week ago, a London club, Queens Park Rangers, asked Luton which is in desperate straits at the bank to name a price of up to $450,000 for Futcher. Luton resisted, as they have offers from all over Europe. What happens? Yesterday Futcher's car collided with a truck, he is in a hospital with head injuries, six broken ribs, a broken shoulder and collapsed lung. Luton's—and England's—future are in abeyance. Futcher, a lad whose gift ironically is that he somehow manages to find time where others panic, is out for a season at least . . . and the only message anyone can derive is: Make the most of your talents while you may.

None of us: managers, politicians, players or writers groping in the dark can be sure where we are going. We only think we see the way ahead.

U.S. Soccer Club Is Ready to Pay Million for Dane

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—A U.S. soccer club, the Tampa Bay Rowdies, is prepared to pay over $1 million for Danish striker Alan Simonsen, top scorer for the West German club Borussia Moenchengladbach, a leading Danish newspaper said today.

Politiken, quoting Rowdies vice-president Francisco Marcos, who was in London over the weekend, said that the U.S. club considered the diminutive but devastating Simonsen one of its top priorities in its efforts to buy European soccer stars.

"I saw Simonsen play in a West German league game two weeks ago against Bayern Munich," Marcos said. "He is one of the world's best players and the sort of entertainer we need in our national league.

"Transfer fee demands don't scare us," he added.

The newspaper said Marcos will continue his talent-scouting tour of European soccer clubs in Italy, Yugoslavia and Denmark this week.

Surgery for Saensak

BANGKOK, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Saensak Muangsurin, Thailand's World Boxing Council junior-welterweight champion, had an operation here last week for a hemorrhage in his right eye. Saensak retained his title last month against U.S. challenger Saoul Mamby.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	8	3	1	17	54	24
NY Islanders	6	4	3	15	44	30
Atlanta	4	3	5	13	33	39
NY Rangers	5	7	1	11	42	47

Smythe Division

Chicago	5	2	5	15	32	25
Colorado	4	3	3	11	45	32
Vancouver	3	6	2	8	29	41
Minnesota	4	8	0	8	35	49
St. Louis	1	10	2	4	31	47

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

Montreal	7	3	3	17	47	31
Los Angeles	6	4	8	14	32	30
Detroit	5	4	2	12	34	31
Pittsburgh	3	8	1	7	30	51
Washington	2	7	1	5	23	41

Adams Division

Buffalo	8	2	1	17	41	24
Toronto	6	2	2	14	43	29
Cleveland	5	6	1	11	31	40
Boston	4	5	3	11	34	38

Monday's Game

Minnesota 5, Montreal 3 (Jensen, Talafous, Maxwell, Young, Jarry; Shutt, Lafleur, Lemaire).

NHL Scoring

	GP	G	A	Pts
Trottier, N.Y.I.	13	9	12	21
Gardner, Colo.	10	12	7	19
Lafleur, Mon.	12	10	9	19
Leach, Phs.	11	7	11	18
Esposito, N.Y.R.	13	4	13	17
Bossy, N.Y.I.	13	8	8	16
Clarke, Phs.	11	5	11	16
Lemaire, Mon.	12	3	13	16
Palement, Colo	10	6	9	15
Stiller, Tor.	10	8	6	14
Perreault, Buf.	11	7	7	14
Gare, Buf	13	6	8	14
Dionne, L.A.	12	6	8	14
Salming, Tor.	10	3	11	14

NBA Scoring

	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Maravich, N.O.	9	106	56	268	29.8
Barry, G.S.	11	126	97	349	29.0
King, N.J.	8	92	38	222	27.8
Gervin, S.A.	10	106	61	273	27.3
Lanier, Det.	8	85	36	206	25.8
Thompson, Den.	6	78	49	205	25.6
Dantley, Ind.	6	63	74	200	25.0
Robinson, N.O.	9	81	61	223	24.8
Westphal, Pho.	7	69	34	172	24.5
Williamson, Ind.	8	77	41	195	24.4

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Observer

Is Everything Clear?

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—Question: Are you really the Wizard of Oz?

Answer: No. *I am* the Wizard of Economics, but the two wizardhoods, being dependent on a talent *for* projecting an illusion of wisdom *from* a miasma of doubt, *are actually* interchangeable.



Baker

Q: Would you prefer to talk about the Straw Man or the Carter administration?

A: Is there any difference?

Q: I'll ask the questions, thank you. Why are my taxes about to go up?

A: Because Congress has just learned about penicillin.

Q: Nonsense. Wizard. Penicillin has been around more than 30 years. Congress would have learned about it before now.

A: Not at all. Communication *is very slow in Washington.* It took almost 90 years for Congress to learn that slavery had been abolished.

Q: What does penicillin have to with my taxes?

A: Thanks to penicillin almost everybody now lives long enough to collect Social Security. Congress didn't count on penicillin when it invented Social Security, *so it didn't worry where* it was going to get the money for Social Security payments to all those folks penicillin was going to conduct into their 70s, and 80s, and 90s. Last week Congress heard the system was broke. This week they're preparing some new taxes to patch it up.

Q: Is there no good news, Mr. Wizard?

A: Of course. *The Senate is* proposing to reduce your personal *share of the new Social Security* tax by making your boss pay a lot more than you do.

Q: What's good about that? If the boss pays more taxes he's got less money to give me a raise to meet the ever rising cost of living. Don't I end up paying the boss's share, too?

A: The Senate proposal is based on the assumption that you're too dumb to know things like that. If *you're not, you* lose the tax benefit of the Senate plan.

Q: Can't anything be done to save me from these taxes?

A: Of course, and the administration is dedicated to doing it. Its aim is to create more jobs. With more jobs, more people will pay taxes and the individual burden will be reduced.

Q: How do you create more jobs by raising the tax employers have to pay on every jobholder? Won't this encourage employers to hold down the tax bill by holding down the payroll?

A: You don't understand economics. *Of course a big rise in* the Social Security payroll tax *might hold down employment.* That is why the President *proposes to compensate for* raising the Social Security payroll tax by cutting the income tax.

Q: Let's see if I have this right: The government proposes to take from my left pocket and add to my right pocket. Wouldn't it be easier just to leave both pockets alone?

A: You forget that more lucre is needed to keep Social Security afloat. What is returned may not be so great as what is taken away.

Q: Then why doesn't the government take only what it needs from the left pocket and let it go at that, instead of taking too much from the left pocket and then having to put some of it back in the right pocket?

A: Because, you see, the President has promised tax reform. With the extra income-tax forms you'll have to fill out to recover what's due to your right pocket, *not to mention all the new forms* you'll need to cope with the new credits and deductions in the new energy bill, the President figures you'll finally become angry enough to write a letter to Congress demanding tax reform.

Q: Can't you give me something, Wizard, to help me make sense of it all?

A: That, alas, is medicine which does not exist. But here—take two of these dumbness pills every four hours, and it won't hurt so much.

Rich Man, Poor Man: the Toledo Cathedral

By Stanley Meisler

TOLEDO, Spain.—Toledo, the monumental, glorious city of medieval Spain, is a monumental, glorious city of modern Spain as well, visited daily by thousands of tourists who come upon vistas little different from those immortalized by the painter El Greco four centuries ago.

It has not always been that way. Toledo and its treasures were neglected for many years. Judging by 19th-century guidebooks, the playwright José Zorilla may have exaggerated that neglect to make a point about the city's decay at that time. *But it is true that Toledo has been* restored only recently to a semblance of its *old glory. And it is a constant struggle* to keep it so.

The problem was illustrated recently while Canon Antonio Cabrera Delgado was showing a group of visiting Americans through a storeroom of the Cathedral of Toledo. The storeroom contained works of art that still could not be exhibited in the cathedral for lack of space.

The Americans came upon stacks, almost 4 feet high, of antiphonaries, hand-drawn and illuminated choir books of the 17th and 18th centuries. The sight was a shocking one: The vellum pages of music were curling and rotting. They were piled on each other and caked with dust. Canon Cabrera Delgado noticed the shock.

"Don't worry," he said. "We have taken the important books out. These haven't any value."

A single page of an antiphonary, according to one of the Americans, would sell for $100 to $150 in a New York bookstore. At least a half-million dollars worth of pages lay there, rotting and curling in dust, pronounced valueless by the canon.

"I'm not surprised," Piru de Urquijo said when told of the incident. Mrs. de Urquijo, whose family has long been interested in the restoration of Toledo, is the granddaughter of the late Gregorio Maranon, a well-known Spanish doctor, art critic, biographer and essayist.

"The churches do not always understand the value of what they own." Mrs. de Urquijo said. "My grandfather was a doctor who used to visit the convents of Toledo. In 1948, he discovered that nuns were selling El Grecos for a cow."

The cost of preservation, however, is a greater part of the problem than ignorance. In fact, the visiting Americans, who included Carter Brown, director of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, had come to Toledo for ceremonies dedicating a new cathedral museum, financed largely by the Kress Foundation of the United States.

Cardinal Marcelo Gonzalez Martin, the primate of Toledo, had lent the National Gallery of Art a 17th-century silver sculpture—an American Indian perched on a globe—for the gallery's Bicentennial exhibition, "The European Vision of America." In exchange for this favor, the Kress Foundation contributed $43,000 toward the restoration and enlarging of an adjacent building for use as a new cathedral museum.



Toledo's cathedral, rising over the medieval city, is also a house of art treasures, many rotting in cellars.

The cathedral staff took paintings from darkened nooks of the cathedral and hunted through their storerooms for religious art to exhibit in the new museum. Some of the art had been hidden for centuries.

Grinning, rubbing his thick hands, Canon Santiago Calvo, secretary to the cardinal, told the visitors, "There are things in the museum that we didn't know we had until only this week."

Canon Santiago Calvo said that 60 per cent of the art work in the museum had never been shown to the public before, and a good deal of that represented discoveries.

There was irony in this. The late medieval cathedral, which needed a relatively small sum of $43,000 to help uncover centuries of hidden art and exhibit it, is probably the richest in Europe. Carter Brown said that he could not think of another that had more. He stood in the sacristy, which exhibits, among much else, 15 small portraits by El Greco and a large canvas of his called "The Despoliation of Christ."

Looking at one of the portraits, Mr. Brown said, "In monetary terms, one of those El Grecos would be worth several hundred thousand dollars, so you're standing in a room worth quite a lot of money, not to mention that (pointing to the large canvas), which is worth several million dollars."

Mr. Brown did not mention works by Goya, Bellini, Velasquez, José Ribera, Rubens and Gerard David, all exhibited in either the sacristy or the new museum.

Oddly, the reputation of the painter most associated with Toledo—El Greco—paralleled the fortunes of the city itself. El Greco, a Greek born on the island of Crete, came to Toledo in 1577 and remained there until his death in 1614. He was one of the most successful painters of his time, but his work was devalued after his death.

The 19th century held his stylized, agonizing, mystical paintings in low regard. Benito Perez Galdos, a novelist of the time, wrote that he could see in the paintings of El Greco "how the terrible effects of a mental derangement had obscured the talents of a Titian or a Rubens." The Prado Museum in Madrid kept most of its El Grecos in storage. Shortly after the turn of the 20th century, his portrait of Cardinal Niño de Guevara, which now hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, was valued at $625.

El Greco was rediscovered by modern painters and critics, a rediscovery that enhanced the wealth and significance of Toledo itself. Not only did the churches of Toledo now possess an enormous number of paintings worth hundreds of thousands and even millions of dollars, if a student or admirer of El Greco wanted to see the largest collection of El Grecos in the world, he had to visit the churches and museums of Toledo.

© Los Angeles Times

PEOPLE: *What Anatoly Dobrynin Will Miss About the U.S.*

Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador to the United States, has been in the United States for almost 16 years, but plans soon to return to Moscow and he indicated Monday that one thing about the United States that he will miss is fast-food restaurants. On the "Today" television program, Dobrynin said: "I like to go with my granddaughter sometimes to Gino's or McDonald's or Roy Rogers. She likes it very much and I like, too, to go."

* * *

A spokesman for **Steve McQueen** and his wife, **Ali MacGraw**, said in Los Angeles Monday that the couple had separated and that one of them will soon file for divorce. The McQueens were married in 1973, both for the second time. McQueen was married to **Neile Adams**, a dancer for 14 years, and Miss MacGraw was previously married to **Robert Evans**, the producer.



Ali MacGraw

* * *

Sen. **Hubert Humphrey** entered a suburban Washington hospital Tuesday to resume chemotherapy treatments for his inoperable pelvic cancer, his office said. A press aide said that Humphrey, 66, would remain in the hospital for about a week.

* * *

Surrounded by friends, relatives and Israeli officials who have played a part in her career, **Golda Meir** watched from a center seat at a New York theater as **Anne Bancroft** and a supporting cast portrayed the former Israeli prime minister and the friends, relatives and officials. The occasion was a special benefit preview of "Golda," by William Gibson, that will have its formal Broadway opening later this month. For Mrs. Meir and her party, the evening was one of dramatic déjà vu. On her right during the performance was Ambassador **Simcha Dinitz**, who saw himself portrayed by **Zack Matalon** as he was sent to Washington during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war to secure supplies from the United States. On Mrs. Meir's left was her sister, **Clara Stern**, who, like other members of Mrs. Meir's family, was depicted in flashbacks from the war, which serves as the drama's central focus. For Mrs. Meir, the most difficult part of the evening may have been sitting for two hours without a cigarette while Miss Bancroft, true to Mrs. Meir's chain-smoking habit, seem[ed to] be lighting up before each [...] proclaiming at one point, [...] out cigarettes I can't [...] Afterward, Mrs. Meir went [...] stage, embraced Miss [...] and said, "Terrific!"

* * *

When **Stephen King** [...] book, he likes to steep [...] atmosphere, and so he has [...] temporary leave of his [...] home in Bridgton, Maine, [...] in a spooky house in [...]gland. King, author of the [...]rer novel "Carrie," which [...] a popular movie, found [...] home by advertising in [...]don newspaper. The ad [...] "Wanted, a drafty [...] house in the country [...] attic and creaking floo[rs] preferably haunted." Now [...] has found the ideal house [...] reported, "down a spooky [...] grown lane" and he is a[...] commune with his muse.

* * *

Singer **Tony Orlando** [...] announced in San Fran[cisco] return to show [business] than four months after [...] that he was retiring [...]lando, 33, who starred in [...] vision series after a string [...] records, said that he was [...] ing after undergoing [...] treatment for fatigue and [...]stress.

—SAMUEL JUST[...]

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